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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

London Smiles on Rome

Restraint Enhances Power

Moscow Exalts Informers

¶ **Signor Mussolini has replied in kind to Prime Minister Chamberlain's personal message of good will.** British-Italian relations, after some two years of strain, appear headed back toward their traditional cordiality.

France is reported in full accord with the exchange of billets-doux between London and Rome.

Behind these announcements lies much diplomatic history and many hints as to the immediate future of European relations. The barbed wedges which drove England and Italy apart—Italy's Ethiopian conquest in 1935-36, and Italian intervention with Germany in Spain—have not been removed.

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Why, then, the sudden smiles between Mr. Chamberlain and Signor M?

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¶ **The first point to note** is that Mr. Chamberlain, successor to Stanley Baldwin only since the Coronation, has personally taken so large a share in Italian relations, usually in the hands of Foreign Secretary Eden. It was the visit of Mr. Eden to Rome in June, 1935, that first gave prominence to clashes between the peace-seeking Eden policy and the openly aggressive aims of the Fascist dictator.

Mr. Eden stands in no position, and possibly lacks inclination, to hold out an olive branch to an aggressor still gripping the spoils seized in cynical violation of peace treaties.

* * *

¶ **Mr. Chamberlain, too,** may dislike the diplomatic role assigned to him. But forces of European and world diplomacy in their larger aspects impel Britain to patch up differences with normally friendly powers.

This is the way of diplomatic expediency. It may mitigate the immediate irritants between nations, but permanent peace can lie only along the path of honest correction of economic and diplomatic maladjustments which cause irritation between nations.

* * *

¶ **There are times** when possession of power is enhanced by a wise restraint in its use. Such a situation faces President Roosevelt in the Supreme Court issue. Attorney General Cummings has advised him (apparently for public edification) that he can legally name a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter, retired, after Congress has adjourned.

Independent investigation also discloses that some 13 justices have been appointed in past recesses of Congress. Of these, three took their seats before the Senate had confirmed their nomination, but one failed to be confirmed when the Senate finally met. The rest, including such names as Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, did not take their seats until after confirmation.

* * *

¶ **The President's reasons** for apparently desiring to make a recess appointment remain locked within his undisclosed motives. But the mere hint of temporarily sidetracking the Senate has aroused vigorous opposition.

Several times Mr. Roosevelt has unnecessarily broken the intimate, friendly relations which marked his "fireside chats" with the nation early in his first administration. Friendship cannot thrive except in an atmosphere of open-handed co-operation in solution of common problems.

* * *

¶ **The Senate** continues to take the lead in rushing the President's five-point program toward enactment. Toward enactment is used advisedly, since it is by no means certain at this writing that any of the more controversial measures can reach the status of law before adjournment.

Senator Wagner led debate on the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill. It embraces a $700,000,000 program extending over three years. Under it the Federal Government would definitely enter the business of slum clearance and low-cost housing, instead of aiding housing on an "emergency" basis. The present bill is a compromise worked out with the Treasury.

* * *

¶ **Russian newspapers** and 30 religious workers—men and women—have just felt the sting of "anti-treason" agitation now sweeping over the Soviet Union. All Russians are told that informing the state be constant spying on each other is their duty.

Without making a blanket criticism of the entire Soviet regime, is it not possible to see that repression, suspicion of every neighbor, and ruthless destruction of all who disagree with state policy, are unable to build lasting stability?

A nation so ruled lacks the full unifying power of brotherhood which the Soviet greeting of "Comrade" is meant to signify. The Principle of man's unity is divine, including no necessity for repression or counter-espionage. This Principle is Love, expressed in loving acts, winning acts, acts which melt down the bitterness in human hearts and demonstrate divine government, here and now, among nations as among men.

In The Boston Section:

Sopwith prepares surprise for tomorrow's race.
Federal Agents investigate politicians' incomes.
Mayor demands resignation of Fin. Com. members.
Green warns Mass. A. F. of L. against dictatorship.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

U. S. Low Cost Housing Bill: Its Aim to Eradicate Slums By Outright Gifts and Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Here are some questions and answers about the low-cost housing bill now before the Senate:

What are the bill's objectives?

To promote construction of safe and sanitary homes for low-income families at reduced rentals; to eradicate slums.

How would it accomplish these objectives?

By authorizing federal financial aid to slum clearance and low-rent housing projects undertaken by public agencies or by limited-profit organizations.

How would federal aid be given?

As outright contributions and as loans maturing over periods of not more than 60 years.

What proportion of the cost would the Government donate?

Under one plan, an annual amount equal to not more than 45 per cent of the total rental necessary to finance a project; under an optional plan, not to exceed 40 per cent of the construction or development cost.

What are these two plans?

(1) A housing agency could borrow all the money needed for construction. The Government would contract to pay sufficient money each year to assure the low-rent character of the project. (2) The Government would contribute at the outset 25 per cent of the cost and at the discretion of the President, an additional 15 per cent in the form of relief labor. The state or community would donate 20 per cent, and the Government could lend the balance.

What would be the total cost to the Federal Treasury?

The bill contains authorizations for only the first three years. During that time the Government could enter into contracts involving possible payment of $20,000,000 a year for 60 years. Capital grants of $10,-

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Canada to Aid Youth Through Training Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A little more than a year after the first Canadian Youth Congress the Federal Government has announced a training plan for young people which will soon begin to operate in the four western provinces. A similar scheme for the youth of Ontario will soon be revealed.

There is a definite link between the first meeting of organized Canadian youth and the first national project to provide constructive assistance for them. Constant pressure has been maintained at Ottawa through the youth organizations and members of Parliament who are active in their movement and the result has been a plan conceived with a desire to help young people set their feet on firm ground at a time when there seems to be little stability or hope for them.

Not Emergency Measure

There have been such projects as relief camps for single unemployed men and hostels for young women. But the camps were temporary, designed to meet an emergency, and they invariably bred discontent and in some cases violence. It was from the relief camps of British Columbia that the young jobless who took part in the Regina riot of 1934 came. The new scheme is intended to fit young men and women for the jobs that will be theirs if Canada is to fulfill her destiny as a progressive, thriving young nation.

In the West approximately $400,000 will be spent in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This money will be taken from a fund of $1,000,000 set aside for youth work at the last session of Parliament.

The agreements were drawn up for the benefit of single unemployed men and women between the ages of 18 and 30. They must be registered with the Employment Service of Canada which registration is taken as proof of their necessity.

Essentially Educational

In Saskatchewan the youth of the drought area will receive special consideration. The University of Saskatchewan will co-operate by providing short courses in agriculture to men from the rural districts. The young women will be instructed in household economics. Linked with this instruction will be vocational guidance and a placement service which will attempt to provide jobs.

In the other provinces the project will take a similar form and in Alberta young men will be trained in forest conservation with a view to giving them employment in the forest ranger service. Forestry work will also have an important place in the British Columbia program together with a course in placer mining. Classes for the youth from the urban

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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World Is Urged To Drop Military Work in Schools

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Dr. Paul Monroe of New York, president of the World Education Conference, argued today for abolition of military training in schools. Military training is a vital feature of Japan's educational system.

Deploring the failure of peace organizations throughout the world to achieve peace, Dr. Monroe told the conference each organization was following its own plans and "there is no peace among them."

While Japan prosecuted her undeclared war on China, Count Hirotaro Hayashi, a member of the House of Peers, told the assembled educators that the utopian ideal of world peace is undesirable because it would be a "dead" peace.

"There will always be conflicts between nations and we must educate our children to see that no state, no matter how strong, can exist for itself and that fair play and understanding will solve all quarrels," he said.

Dr. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard University said it is useless to create an elaborate political structure for preservation of peace because peace can be attained only when the political structure is built on a foundation of economic justice, international fair play, equalized opportunity and destruction of trade barriers.

World Parley Seeks Road To United Church

Delegates of 131 Churches Open Conference on Faith and Order

Need Held Urgent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3—Next steps on the road to a United Church are to be considered by representatives of Christian churches and sects from every corner of the globe who have assembled here today for the second Conference on Faith and Order.

Over 400 delegates have been appointed by 131 churches to attend this congress. The Roman Catholic church has not sent delegates. The chairman is the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York.

Approval of a proposed Council of Churches, launched by the recent Conference on Life and Work to become a mouthpiece for the non-Roman world on religious and social questions, also rests with the Faith and Order Conference. This Council would lay the foundations of a federation of churches.

First Meeting at Lausanne

The first conference opened exactly 10 years ago in Lausanne. Its primary purpose was to disclose those differences between churches which stand in the way of a "united Christendom." Reports on the work were sent to the churches concerned and the replies sifted by a Continuation Committee. This committee decided to call a second conference this year, and the inclusion in the program of a discussion of next steps towards unity is held by the organizers to show the progress that has been made since 1927, and the increased urgency of the problem.

In the intervening 10 years between the two conferences special commissions of churchmen have been busy digging down through the responses of the various churches "in patient search for some underlying ground of unity." These commissions have produced reports on phases of doctrine and unity which assisted in preparing the work of this conference.

In the foreword to the conference program it is stated that "Christianity is being challenged as never before since the days of Constantine."

Christianity Challenged

"From the fourth to the twentieth centuries," the foreword states, "the history of Christianity was the history of a steady advance in winning the allegiance of mankind. But now there seems to be a renewal of strength in non-Christian and anti-Christian forces.

"The Churches of Armenia and Anatolia have been uprooted and driven out of lands where they have had a continuous life since the days of the Apostles; the Church of Russia exists only in persecution and exile; further West the prophets of materialism and of a kind of natu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Common Laborer Becomes 'Key' To U.S. Wage Policy

Labor—America's New Problem

First of Four Articles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The common laborer, the world's oldest workingman, is at last being discovered.

He is the unskilled worker, who sits at the bottom of the wage scale, whose stock in trade is his brawn, who does the heavy and the dirty jobs, whose chief tools are the pick and shovel.

He makes up the largest class of workers in America, is more numerous than available jobs, and furnishes the largest element on relief rolls.

He is the man mostly concerned in President Roosevelt's wages and hours bill just passed by the Senate.

For years American society felt no interest in its unskilled laboring man. He was chiefly the foreigner, coming over in waves of immigration, imported to do the rough cheap toil of industry. Probably he would go back to the "Old Country." Nobody cared about this most common job of being a common laborer.

Even the Federal Government, despite its many statistical studies, passed him by. When inquiring into

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

What of the C. I. O.? Why Is Lewis So Mum? Is He Going to Break With New Deal? Washington Wonders

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 3

Following the collapse of the C. I. O. steel strike in the plants of three corporations—Republic, Youngstown and Bethlehem—John L. Lewis and his militant industrial unionization machine have shunned the headlines and adopted a policy of silence.

It is clear that behind this veil of silence a great deal of significant thinking and some maneuvering is going on among the leaders of the new labor movement. And the air here is full of rumor and speculation as to what it is. Has John Lewis made up his mind to break with the New Deal? Have some of his more conservative followers begun to pull away from him? Or is it nothing more than a period of rest and consolidation before the C. I. O. launches another major offensive?

No factual or provable answer can be given to these questions at the moment. But judging from the reports which are anonymously put out from within the C. I. O. high-command itself a cleavage over the future political policy of that organization and over its organizing technique including strikes now exists between Mr. Lewis and six of his most important colleagues.

In public, the cleavage is denied by every person involved. In private, some of the six are freely discussing the nature of their differences with Mr. Lewis and are, again privately, willing to have the matter aired in the public press not—as has been stated—to precipitate an open break, but rather in the hope that it will make Mr. Lewis somewhat less aggressive and more amenable to their councils of caution.

The Leaven in the C. I. O.

This group, which has become a sort of conservative right wing of the C. I. O. movement, consists of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Francis Gorman, head of the United Textile Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, and Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Department of the International Hatters Union.

The differences are on two important related subjects. The six do not approve of many of the more extreme methods employed in the steel and automobile strikes. In their own fields several members of the group are proud of the fact that they never have had a sitdown strike and never have resorted to violence.

Further, the group agrees in effect with President Roosevelt's "a plague o' both your houses" attitude toward strike violence; feels that labor's best interests are served by a more cautious policy; and is anxious to keep its unions in harmony with the New Deal—which is quite far enough to the left for them.

It follows from this that the six are opposed to any open breach with the New Deal, and opposed to any ambitious launching of the C. I. O. into the waters of independent political action.

Here is where the widest disagreement with Mr. Lewis occurs, and the issue over which the C. I. O. would probably break up, if it ever did.

Purge of Nonpartisan League

Information from reliable quarters within the C. I. O. credits Mr. Lewis with the intention of wielding the maximum influence of his new labor organization on the political scene. The resignation of Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee as president of Labor's Nonpartisan League is revealed now as a move by Mr. Lewis to purge it of all American Federation of Labor connections. Senator Berry is president of the Printing Pressmen's Union which is still affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The league, while always clearly under Mr. Lewis' control, nevertheless continued until the past few weeks to maintain the appearance of an independent organization representing all labor. Now the appearance is scrapped and Mr. Lewis is frankly making it his own political weapon.

His intention is understood to be to use this weapon wherever it will do him the most good—perhaps offer it first to the Republicans and then try to get a better price from the Democrats. Feeling that President Roosevelt has "let him down" in the steel strikes he is perfectly willing to see whether he can get a better bargain from the Republicans. He believes that he wields dominant political power in nine states including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and considerable influence in 17 others. And he wants to use this power to the utmost.

Where It Pays to Have a Friend

It is at this point that the attitude of men such as Mr. Hillman and Mr. Gorman count heavily. Much of the C. I. O. political strength in New York, for example, derives through these presidents of unions over which they, and not Mr. Lewis, rule directly.

Mr. Lewis rules his own United Mine Workers, and by virtue of C. I. O. leadership in the steel and automobile organizing campaigns, rules the membership in those industries. But his influence in textiles, garment manufacturing, oil and typography is indirect and depends on these associates.

Because he must have their continued support to carry out his political intentions the best guess is that John Lewis will trim his sails sufficiently to keep them in the C. I. O.

Mr. Fremming's reception room wall carries pictures of both Mr. Lewis and William Green, president of the A. F. of L. He, and several others of the six, would like to see a reconciliation of the two labor movements. Mr. Lewis must be careful or he will drive them back to their old allegiance.

Both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. gain members: page 2.

Duce-Chamberlain Cordial Notes: Agreement on Spain and Ethiopia?

Soibelman Photo

Neville Chamberlain
British Prime Minister

London Also Seen Ready to Bring Germany Into Locarno Plan

French Ties Kept

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—Hopes of mitigating the bad effects of the anticipated breakdown in nonintervention in Spain and even of averting it altogether are held here to explain at any rate on the British side, the sudden passion for letter writing which has overtaken Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Benito Mussolini.

A personal letter from the Duce in reply to one from Mr. Chamberlain arrived here yesterday. It is understood to be couched in cordial terms. But remembering the complete lack of results that attended the Rome "gentleman's agreement" in January, Downing Street isn't in a hurry.

An improvement in atmospheric conditions is certainly desired here, but it is pointed out that the way to Britain's friendship is easy. It does not merely consist in resuming journalistic relations and allowing Italian correspondents to return to London. It consists in stopping intervention in Spain and calling off the anti-British campaign in the Arabic-speaking countries of the Near East.

Ethiopian Issue at Stake

If Italy were to do this—and Downing Street is not wholly pessimistic—it is increasingly likely that the British Government would be prepared to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, provided the League as a whole acquiesced. This is the issue which will be fought out with much heat at the coming League Assembly if Signor Mussolini gives positive proof of friendliness in the meantime.

The British Government's tentative moves toward better relations with Italy are accompanied by a similar attitude toward Germany. Not only is there a tendency to suggest a new method of approaching Locarno negotiations and wiping off the slate that highly controversial Locarno questionnaire, to which Berlin never replied, but Britain is also considering accepting for the first time an invitation to the annual national Socialist rally in Nuremberg. Hitherto the British Ambassador at Berlin, in company with the United States and French representatives has deliberately refrained from going to these rallies which are attended by most of the other members of the diplomatic corps in Germany.

Collaboration With France

If there is a change of policy in this connection, it will only be made in collaboration with France, the Monitor understands. Indeed, it is emphasized that Britain has no intention of allowing herself to be separated from France in any of the pourparlers which which have been started since Mr. Chamberlain took over the Premiership from Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

The increasingly active part played by Prime Ministers in foreign affairs during the last few weeks has given rise to a belief in some quarters that Mr. Chamberlain is not satisfied with Secretary Anthony Eden's handling of affairs. This, on the basis of information available to the Monitor, is an unwarranted assumption.

There is good reason to believe that every move by the Prime Minister has been made after close consultation with Mr. Eden. Mr. Chamberlain in fact has merely reverted to the former practice whereby foreign policy was directly under the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary instead of in the hands of a small Cabinet committee, as during the latter part of the Baldwin regime.

Italy's foreign policy clouded by Duce's varied emphasis; Italy values British note as step in solving issues: Page 4.

Wide World

Benito Mussolini
Italian Premier

Imports Exceed Exports of U. S. By $147,321,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The United States bought $147,321,000 more from foreign countries than it sold abroad during the first six months of this year.

The Department of Commerce said this excess of imports over exports compared with a $9,548,000 excess of imports in the corresponding period a year ago.

For the first half of this year exports totaled $1,536,380,000, an increase of $381,419,000 over the period last year. Imports, at $1,683,701,000, were up $519,192,000.

The department said the country's foreign trade during June continued the trends of the past several months, with imports climbing more swiftly than exports.

During June, imports exceeded exports of $20,583,000, compared with an import balance of $5,384,000 in the same month last year.

Should present trends continue throughout 1937, the country would have the first annual import balance in half a century.

The department, analyzing June trade, said export gains, compared with the same month last year, were recorded for machinery and vehicles, metals and non-metallic minerals. The movement of agricultural commodities continued "relatively slow."

June import increases included meats, hides, cocoa, coffee, flaxseed, newsprint, copper, raw silk, wool, corn, vegetable oils and rubber.

Borah Feels Sure No Vacancy Exists In Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Stirred up by a flurry of speeches in the Senate, the question of whether President Roosevelt should defer nomination of a Supreme Court Justice until after adjournment is buzzing louder and louder here.

Today Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, threw considerably more confusion over the whole issue when he denied that any vacancy exists on the Supreme Court. Taking a view expressed by some legal authorities immediately after Mr. Justice Van Devanter retired, Senator Borah contended that the retiring justice is still affiliated with the court.

"I do not think there is any vacancy to fill on the court," Senator Borah said on the floor. "That question certainly will become acute if the President sends in an appointment. I would not be greatly surprised if the Attorney-General had this matter in view when he gave the President his opinion on delay."

The retirement bill recognizes that a retired justice remains a member of the court because he may be recalled by the Chief Justice, Senator Borah declared.

"Is he a justice of the Supreme Court or what?" he asked. "He is called into service because he is still regarded as a justice of the Supreme Court. Now I ask the Senate to consider how you can retire a justice of the Supreme Court. There is no way except by impeachment, resignation or death.

In reply to a question by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, Senator Borah said that "under the Constitution Justice Van Devanter could appear at the October Supreme Court session and sit on the court if he desired."

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, agreed that Justice Van Devanter would be a member of the Supreme Court until he dies or is impeached, but he took issue with Senator's Borah's argument that no successor could be appointed.

The case against postponement of the appointment was summarized yesterday by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan:

"The Senate is not a free agent to pass upon the credentials of the nominee if the nominee has been appointed during a recess, has taken his seat on Oct. 1, has clothed himself with the robes of office, has participated in court proceedings, deliberations, and decisions for three months, and then comes before the Senate for confirmation."

'Country' Comes To Children In New York City

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Traveling barnyards are making a big hit with New York City's pavement-bound youngsters.

Officials couldn't afford to send all the children to the country, so they're bringing the country to the children—in trailers.

A trailer carrying a cow and chickens proved a big thrill to public playground kids who had never seen old bossy outside picture books and who thought all eggs were laid in cold storage.

Little boys squirmed in ecstatic terror at another trailer exhibit that gave them their first sight of a live garter snake and hoptoad. Little girls, used only to Manhattan's window box rubber plants, fell heavily for a portable flower show, featuring marigolds, forget-me-nots, petunias, snowballs and roses.

There was even a miniature cornfield, complete with a tiny scarecrow.

Green Favors House Version On Wages Bill

A. F. of L. Head Urges That Committee Stand Firm Against Retreat

Is Pivot Measure

President Is Said to Have Asked Delay in House Report on Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Sudden developments centered attention on the wages and hours bill as the key factor in the Roosevelt Congressional program.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, took a direct hand in the struggle, which now centers in the House Labor Committee, urging members to stand by their present drastic version of the measure.

Almost simultaneously, the committee decided unexpectedly to delay final action till tomorrow, acting, it was declared, at the request of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Green met with Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, after a brief conference with Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority leader. His meeting with Mr. Rayburn was understood to have put a possible curb on the drive of the Democratic leadership to substitute the milder Senate bill for the tentative House Committee wages and hours bill. The Senate passed its bill two to one on Saturday.

Mrs. Norton said that the Administration was drafting some revisions in the bill which will be presented to the committee tomorrow.

These changes, she said, are designed to bring the wages and hours bill "more in line with what is desired by labor organizations and the people of the country at large."

The key to congressional adjournment is now recognized to be bound up primarily with the fight over this legislation, which is the most controversial matter pending.

Meanwhile, Congress was busy on half a dozen fronts, striving to set a pace which will take it out of Washington in three weeks, or less.

Housing Bill Debate

The Senate continued the debate on the Wagner housing bill, against which little opposition has developed. There were ominous rumblings over the possible failure of Mr. Roosevelt to name a member of the Supreme Court vacancy, but not sufficiently acute to hold back adjournment. The Senate Farm Committee looked into price stabilization legislation.

House committee rushed its own version of the housing bill, while the joint tax committee considered its report to Senate and House on the tax avoidance investigation.

Chief difference between the Senate and House versions of the wages and hours bill is in the proposed scope of the new five-man labor standards board. In the bill passed by the Senate last week, the top limit of jurisdiction would be in industries with wages not over 40 cents an hour, and with hours not under 40 a week.

The House committee, by a vote of eight to seven (and with five members absent) adopted an amendment greatly widening the scope. The board would be empowered to intervene and set hours down to 35 a week, and put a floor under wages at 70 cents an hour.

More Drastic Form

This far more drastic version of the bill has been backed by Mr. Green, though his present position is uncertain. If a more drastic version should reach the House from committee it would endanger the bill's ultimate passage. It would also create new difficulties in the Senate.

Opponents of the bill are backing this more drastic version, in the belief that that is the best way to kill it.

Under these circumstances, both Mr. Green and President Roosevelt have intervened in the House Committee—one of the few committees of which a woman is chairman. Mr. Green was a guest at the White House at 12:30 today.

According to Representative William P. Lambertson (D) of Kansas, it was Mr. Roosevelt's desire that the bill should be considered tomorrow, rather than today. Other members of the committee declined to comment on the sudden decision, but indicated Mr. Lambertson's report of presidential intervention was correct.

Consul in Shantung Warns Americans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Consul John M. Allison, at Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung Province, China, notified the State Department today he had advised all American women and children in the interior to be concentrated at Tsinanfu or Tsingtao.

State Department officials had no comment on the consul's action. Records showed there are approximately 225 Americans in Shantung Province outside of the three principal cities of Tsinanfu, Tsingtao and Chefoo.

Most of the Americans in the interior are missionaries scattered in small groups throughout the province.

Punishment of Police Urged For 'Neglect' During Ford Riot

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit, Mich.: The Dearborn Safety Commission has taken under advisement the recommendation of Judge Ralph W. Liddy that six Dearborn policemen be disciplined for their conduct at the May 26 riot at the Ford Motor Company plant gates. Judge Liddy of Common Pleas Court sat as a one-man grand jury investigating the riot.

He recommended that Inspector Charles W. Slamer, Sergeant Jeff Dean, Police Matron Netto Hitchcock and Patrolmen Allen E. Wasser, Fred Herman and Clarence Snider be disciplined for "neglect of duty."

The commission ordered James Greene, corporation counsel, to determine the municipal procedure in the case and report back.

Baltimore, Md.: Two of the largest industrial concerns in Maryland were named in National Labor Relations Board complaints alleging the firms prompted formation of company unions in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

One of the defendants is the L. Greif Brothers, Inc., and The Grief Company, among the largest manufacturers of men's clothing in the world. The other is the Phillips Packing Company of Cambridge, Md., third largest canneries concern in the United States.

The complaints are similar in content, both alleging the companies sponsored, dominated and interfered with formation of an employees' labor organization.

Detroit: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, in a statement today said "we want a Ford contract and will have it by the end of the year." He said the U. A. W. will demand recognition, higher wages and improved conditions in the Ford plant.

Mr. Martin said Ford wages "right now are lower than those in the General Motors Corp. or the Chrysler Corp.," and added:

"The U. A. W. could close any Ford plant, including the Rouge plant, at any time."

Montreal (Canadian Press)—Strikes called by the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers in nine Quebec plants of two companies last night left nearly 10,000 men and women idle.

The factories, operated by Dominion Textiles, Ltd., and Montreal Cottons, Ltd., its subsidiary, were estimated by strike leaders to produce 70 per cent of Canada's textiles.

Alfred Cote, president of the federation, said strikers sought collective bargaining rights, a reduction in their 55-hour week, and standard wage rates.

C. Blair Gordon, managing director of the company, said only a minority of the employees were involved and commented that he was "sorry to note the Federation of Textile Workers have decided to call out the membership in our mills."

Most of the workers disappeared from company grounds after the strike call but Montreal police permitted two pickets at each plant entrance.

Harlan, Ky.: United Mine Workers of America lost the first test in its battle for the right to represent Harlan county coal miners as a collective bargaining agency under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Miss Grace Frazier of Cincinnati, Ohio, representative of the National Labor Relations Board, announced following an N. L. R. B.-sponsored election at the Benham (Ky.) works of the Wisconsin Steel Company that the Benham Employees' Association had won by 398 to 225.

The mine, 24 miles east of Harlan, employs approximately 700 men.

Washington: The railway wage and hour bargaining entered a new stage as union leaders announced that 88 per cent of 800,000 railroad employees had voted to quit work unless there is a "satisfactory" response to wage demands.

The result of the strike vote, taken recently, was announced by George M. Harrison, spokesman for the 14 unions. Presumably no strike will be necessary, however.

Attempts to work out a settlement are being made by Otto S. Beyer, a member of the National Mediation Board. If Mr. Beyer fails, the board is bound by law to propose arbitration. If either side rejects this, a presidential board must investigate the issues and report to President Roosevelt before the men can walk out.

Workers involved are non-operating personnel, such as clerks and shopmen. Fourteen unions of such employees have demanded an increase of 20 cents an hour, and negotiations have collapsed.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Committee for Industrial Organization butchers bolstered picket lines around three closed plants to fight any "back-to-work" movement in Buffalo's 13-day-old meat packing strike.

Michael Cohn, spokesman for the management of Dold, Hygrade and Danahy packing companies, indicated "at least two" of the struck plants might open simultaneously in the near future.

His statement came after the employers publicly denied strikers' accusations they had violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively.

New York: The C. I. O. launched an effort to organize the half-million employees of the national communications field at the opening of the third annual convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association.

Mervyn Rathborne, president of the association, outlined before the 32 delegates the program mapped by John L. Lewis to bring into a single group men and women engaged in wireless and telephonic communication work. Mr. Rathborne said Mr. Lewis had decided to use A. R. T. A., which previously had limited its membership to marine radio men, as the basis of an industry-wide organization.

San Francisco, Calif.:—Waterfront activities ceased for 30 minutes in most major Pacific coast ports yesterday in what the Maritime Federation of the Pacific termed a protest against labor policies of Italy and Germany.

The mass stoppage received slight official attention from employers and no disturbances were reported.

The protest, voted at the Portland convention of the Maritime Federation, was directed against alleged German and Italian intervention in Spanish hostilities and "suppression of trade unions in Germany and Italy, and suppression of free speech, press and assembly."

Seattle, Wash.: Eighteen men and one woman were arrested on disorderly conduct charges as police dispersed about 50 American Newspaper Guild strikers at the Seattle Star entrance. Each was released on $25 bail.

Police permitted two strikers to picket the plant. Capt. J. J. Haag said he ordered the arrest of the 19 because they were blocking the entrance and were not picketing legally.

Faulty Land Use

Ruin or damage by erosion of 100,000,000 acres of soil in the United States is blamed by the Government on faulty use of land.

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No Longer a 'Forgotten Man'

Climbing the Industrial Ladder, Too

For Many Years the Common or Unskilled Laborer Was Relegated to a Place at the Bottom of the Industrial Ladder, Neglected by Employer, Government and the Skilled Trades. Now, However, He Is Climbing to a Position of Greater Economic Security, Being Regarded as an Important Factor in the Nation's Future Labor Policy

Common Labor Wins Key Place In American Wage Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

labor, it focused on the skilled. Even the labor movement overlooked the analysis of the great mass of the unskilled.

It was only 11 years ago that the Government began to make a special study of common labor. In the few years since, this unskilled worker has unwittingly been lifted into the greatest recognition he has had in American history.

His advance includes:

1. The Federal Government is studying the common laborer as never before.
2. Employers have been taking greater account than heretofore of the level at which minimum wages are set.
3. The Roosevelt labor measure now in Congress would fix minimum wages and maximum hours for a large share of the unskilled.
4. Labor organizations are giving more thought and energy to common labor than ever before.

Fundamentally, the break-down of skill in mass production and the dominance there of the semi-skilled worker emphasizes the unskilled in industry. This is because the semi-skilled are drawn largely from the level of common labor, just a step below.

14,008,869 in Group

The number of unskilled workers at the time of the 1930 census was 14,008,869. This total includes farm laborers (4,392,764) and servant classes (3,338,897), which figures of the Department of Labor do not cover.

The 14,000,000 made up more than a quarter of all the persons gainfully employed, including farmers and farm tenants, professional persons, proprietors, manufacturers, officials and wholesale and retail dealers.

Great as is the army of the unskilled, it is diminishing. The trend in industry is away from heavy and arduous unskilled labor. There are not so many unskilled workers in the United States today as 20 years ago. The drop in proportion to the population was 9 per cent at the last census, and doubtless is larger today.

The reason why Federal Government did not get closer to the common laborer earlier is simple. No pressure occurred within the labor movement to perfect common labor statistics.

The function of the Department of Labor is to protect the interests of labor, much as the Department of Commerce serves business. Previously the Department of Labor was concerned chiefly in what the organized skilled trades wanted. So its statistics covered them primarily, dealing for the most part with the skilled workers.

Wage Increases Likely

The greater significance of the common laborer in American life will doubtless reflect itself in improved wages.

Better pay will in turn express itself in better housing, better food, better clothing and in the amelioration of slum conditions, it is indicated by investigations of the department's bureau of labor statistics, of which Isador Lubin is commissioner.

"The present emergence of the common laborer is a trend of the times," comments F. A. Hinrichs, chief economist of the bureau of labor statistics.

"Here is a great and important part of the population. We need to have adequate information on it. Since 1926, we have collected common labor entrance rates, that is, the wages at which men are initially hired by industry, and each year devote large amounts of effort to perfecting this analysis.

"For the first time we are beginning to get an exact study of common labor.

"The vital meaning of increases of wages at the level of unskilled labor is that, with a larger income, we can come closer to a decent standard of living. Low wages for common labor mean slums and undernourishment.

"If we want to see slums eliminated, we must find some means of increasing the incomes of the unskilled directly through increased earnings or indirectly through subsidies to low-cost housing.

Incomes Analyzed

"A joint study by our bureau and the bureau of home economics of the Department of Agriculture shows that with an income of $750 a year almost no family of five in our cities can spend enough for food to have an adequate diet even if it buys wisely and at minimum cost.

"The adequacy of the diet increases rapidly with increasing income but even with $1000 a year, three-fourths or more of the families of five persons living in cities are unable to spend enough for food.

"A 30 per cent increase in the income of a wage-earning family means about a 60 per cent increase in its clothing expenditures.

"As to the effect of wages on slum housing, studies made by our bureau show that two-fifths of the families with incomes of $730 a year in Birmingham, Ala., live in houses without inside flush toilets, whereas only one-tenth of those with incomes of slightly more than $1000 live in such houses. Similarly, more than one-third of the families with incomes of $730 in Louisville, Ky., having no running water inside the house. All but 5 per cent have running water if they have incomes of more than $1000.

The long run outlook is for increased wages for common labor, noted the chief economist of the bureau of labor statistics:

"The common laborer has one advantage, his capacity to shift from one industry to another," continued Mr. Hinrichs.

"The man without skill can most readily move about. But the trend of mass production is to create more jobs of the higher grade of unskilled labor.

"Meantime, the trend of education is to prepare men with a higher intelligence to do better than merely to slip into the heavy, brawny jobs.

"If our future workers were left equipped for only the roughest labor, the supply of the unskilled would prove so excessively abundant as to lower the wages of common laborers.

"However, the long-time tendency, thanks to our educational system, is toward higher pay for the unskilled. Invention is demanding a higher, less brawny and more thoughtful supply of common laborers."

Variations in pay are noteworthy. The bureau has found some common laborers (hod carriers) getting $1 an hour, which is ordinarily the pay of many of the skilled. On the other end, the wage tumbled down to 10 cents an hour, probably among Negroes in the fertilizer industry in the South.

Actually these figures indicate that employers in different industries, speaking of common labor, refer to different types of men. "The employer who pays 75 cents or a dollar an hour for common labor," observed Mr. Hinrichs, "buys not only brawn but also capacity to think and carry out instructions without continuous supervision.

War Aided Laborers

"A start toward public notice was probably made by common labor with the World War, when the shortage of labor gave all labor a public interest which it had not had before.

"Today's concern in the unskilled is part of the larger prominence which labor generally is receiving, though the common laborer is getting a larger share because of having lagged heretofore behind in the background.

"The chief cause of the change of public thought toward common labor is the cutting off of immigration. When the common laborer of America was the immigrant, brought over to do the heavy work of steel and other industry, he stood apart.

"Since immigration was checked, American sons of unskilled foreigners have grown up and gone into industry. Numbers of today's unskilled come of old native American stock drawn from farms by the higher wages of the cities.

"A unity has come into American labor that never before has existed. From common laborers to professional workers we are all Americans with a common heritage and subject increasingly to common types of experience."

The average hourly pay of common laborers in the United States last year at the time of being hired was 43.2 cents an hour, according to figures on 20 important industries collected by the bureau of labor statistics.

The bulk of common labor drew between 37½ cents an hour and 52½ cents an hour.

Some Show Advance

Some of the unskilled continue indefinitely on the same wage they receive when hired. Some are advanced within a certain period. There is no rule. Practices differ with companies and industries.

The hours the unskilled work are probably the same as the rest of the workers in their industries.

"The wages of common labor are notably influenced by geography, the size of the city, color, and type of industry," pointed out Jacob Perlman, chief of the division of wages, hours and working conditions of the bureau of labor statistics.

"In the North the pay is much higher than in the South.

"The smaller the city, the lower the rate of pay.

"Negroes as a rule get the same wage in the North as do whites, but in the South draw substantially less for the same work.

"The higher rate for common labor is probably due largely to the higher cost of living and the greater demand for labor.

"In smaller cities labor is usually more abundant and there is less industry competing for it.

"The tendency of Negroes is to be employed in occupations requiring less skill.

"There are few female common laborers.

"Industries in which common labor was found to be most numerous in our last survey, July 1, 1936, were paper and pulp, iron and steel, lumber (sawmills), public utilities, foundry and machine-shop products, and building construction.

Semi-Skilled Group

"The man we designate as the common laborer is the worker with no particular skill, to whom the foreman says, 'Do this or that,' who requires some simple instructions, and then goes and does his job. As soon as a man has a half day's or a day's training, and is assigned to some particular post where he runs his own work, we count him as semi-skilled. Accordingly, the man on the assembly line in an automobile plant or a machine tender is not unskilled."

Mr. Perlman added that the common laborer was the first to suffer in a depression, because he was the first man to be laid off. Many employers try to keep skilled or semi-skilled workers by giving them jobs at common labor.

A boost was given to many of the unskilled by NRA, he noted, because NRA concerned itself largely with minimum wages. After NRA was voided, the increase in common labor pay began to slow down.

"Nothing systematic was done on common labor in the statistics of the bureau prior to 1926," he remarked. "The bureau, though, did catch the unskilled to some extent at intervals in special surveys of a limited number of industries.

"Up to the last two or three years the tendency was to lump common labor with a miscellaneous classification.

"Now common labor is being treated as one of the occupations. Last year separate inquiries were made for white, Negro and Mexican or other laborers.

"This type of questionnaire will carry on for quite a few years. We have broken down our investigation into about as detailed a form as we possibly can."

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Staggered Hours Urged at London To Ease Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Possibility of "staggering" hours here, so that all workers do not rush for trains and buses at the same time, is now attracting the attention of London business houses and shops.

It is suggested that a conference of employers should be called to study the practicability of such a scheme in this city.

Dr. E. L. Burgin, the new Minister of Transport, has stated that he is willing to consider assisting at a conference of employers on the subject.

Although Dr. Burgin is hopeful that some such solution may be found for London's increasing rush-hour traffic problems, the Minister has no authority to order the calling of a conference, the Ministry of Transport has informed the Monitor. The initiative, it is declared, must come from outside.

"Lately the rush hour difficulty has become increasingly acute," an official of the Ministry told the Monitor, "because of the shortening of hours to a fairly common level. When there were many different lengths of working day travel hours were automatically 'staggered.'"

The London Passenger Transport Board has already adopted "staggering," as have the Imperial Chemical Industries and the Dunlop Rubber Company. All these firms are prepared to support a conference of employers and give evidence of their experience.

The Bond Street Association is considering applying "staggering." It would not be difficult to apply in this street, experts say, because Bond Street shopping hours do not get started until after 11 a. m., so that no hardship would result to shops opening late.

World Conference Seeks Road to United Church

(Continued from Page 1)

realistic mysticism are heralding a change in the religious history of mankind in which Christianity is to be looked upon as but a passing episode.

"One immediate effect of this challenge," it is added, "has been a setback to the movement towards Christian unity. It has produced an increase of what may be called 'confessionalism.' As each church is threatened by the rising tide of hostility, it seeks to secure itself more firmly on the rock of its ancestral faith, and thus becomes more sharply conscious of that which divides it from other churches perched on other rocks in the swirl of the anti-Christian sea.

"The need of recognizing that these rocks are outcroppings of the one Rock on which every Church is founded is greater than ever before; but to do so has become more difficult than was realized in the optimistic years from 1920 to 1927. The 1937 Conference must be prepared and conducted in such a way as to face realistically the situation of the Church in the world."

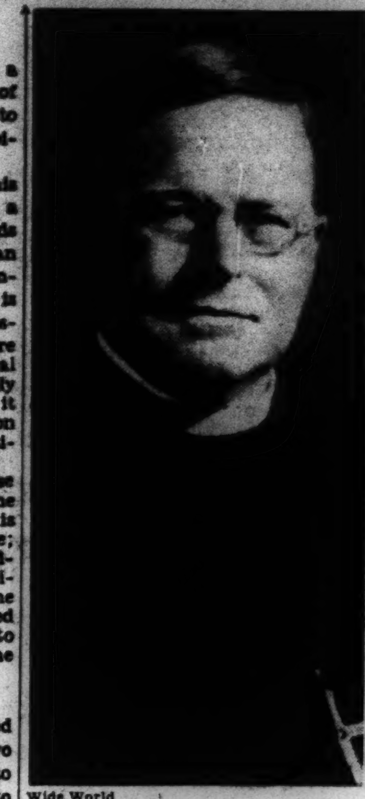
Assert Underlying Unity

The conference members are urged to understand that they have two tasks to perform, one looking to the immediate present, the other to the future. The first is to realize the urgency of the challenge of the world situation and in the face of it "to assert the underlying unity which binds us together through our common loyalty to our one Lord and Master, Jesus Christ." The second task is seen as the need to press forward studies leading to inward and outward unity of the churches.

The Conference on Faith and Order is not dealing at length with the problem of church and state, as this has been thoroughly examined at the Oxford Conference on Life and Work, held in July of this year.

Steps to Take Now

Some of the difficulties facing the conference are put fo 1 in a report prepared by the Commission on the Church's Unity in Life and Worship. Churches, and different groups within each church, differ, it is said, in their view of the relation of spiritual to institutional or corporate union. Existing spiritual union, it is added, is obscured by the fact that the church today appears divided against itself.



Wide World

The Archbishop of York

The Most Rev. William Temple, Church of England Official Who Is Presiding Over the Sessions of the World Conference on Faith and Order

"But," it is declared, "whatever difficulties may be encountered in carrying on this long-time program, they furnish no excuse for failing to take the steps toward unity which are practicable now. Our study has shown that these are more numerous than is often supposed.

"Both in the individual denomination, within the nation, and in the church at large there are things which we can do tomorrow that will make our witness more united, our teaching more effective, our worship more sincere, our service more devoted and our nurture more helpful. Here, therefore, is the place where we must begin."

Both Federation And CIO Report Gain in Members

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor reported gains today on several fronts in their battle for supremacy in the organized labor movement.

The C. I. O. said in its weekly bulletin that various affiliated unions had signed contracts in the last six weeks covering 23,000 workers in the Ohio Valley without a single strike.

It also recorded that the Transport Workers Union, an affiliate, had signed a closed shop agreement with the New York City Omnibus Corporation to cover 1800 bus drivers and mechanics.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. subsidiary, reported gains in the South, asserting it had 42,000 of the 58,000 employees in the 136 plants where a membership drive now is concentrated.

The A. F. of L., however, said Marlboro Mills employees in Bennettsville, S. C., had asked the court "to release them from tyranny of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee and to stop check-off dues collecting system."

The A. F. of L. also said two Pacific Coast state federations were working to combat C. I. O. activity in that region.

The Washington State Federation, a bulletin said, has issued a statement stating in part that the Communist Party of America, the Socialist Party "and every other organization whose mission it is to undermine, in one way or another, our own democratic form of government," were "organized with the C. I. O. in helping them in their endeavors to destroy the American Federation of Labor."

The California State Federation, the A. F. of L. said, has sent out "a strongly worded and well documented warning that communist agencies are conspiring to destroy organized labor, encourage general strikes and sell out the working men and women of California to the C. I. O."

The federation reported new contracts in Austin, Texas; Rochester, N. Y.; Merced, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Minneapolis.

The rival reports came just a year after the A. F. of L. council voted to suspend the C.I.O. unions for setting up a dual organization.

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Advancing Chinese Bombed At Hopei-Shantung Border

TIENTSIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Japanese warplanes rained bombs on the vanguard of advancing Chinese armies today at Tehchow on the border of Hopei and Shantung provinces 80 miles south of here.

A column of Japanese infantry, supported by artillery and tanks, was pressing southward by forced marches to dispute the advance of the Central Government troops into Hopei province.

Japan claims to hold a special sphere of influence in the North China province and in a week of undeclared war has captured the two main cities—Tientsin and Peiping.

The Japanese troops were reported to have reached a point 15 miles south of Tientsin, fighting scattered engagements as they advanced. Japanese headquarters reported, however, they had met no real resistance.

The advance brought the Japanese within a few miles of the eastern column of the Twenty-ninth Chinese Army, now being reorganized after the defeats at Tientsin and along the line of the railroad to Peiping.

The Japanese advance to the south was along the Tientsin to Pukow railroad, the same route the large bodies of troops ordered to the north by the Central Government were said to be following. The Tientsin-Pukow line bisects Shantung Province and is the Nanking Government's direct link with the north.

March on Paotingfu

To the southwest of Peiping a large body of Japanese troops were marching against Paotingfu, capital of Hopei province and concentration point for the western column of the national Chinese armies. Chinese reported the Japanese were advancing behind a screen of aerial bombardment.

The guards were lifted from Peiping's gates today and free permission was granted to foreigners to come and go. None, however, left the city. Large numbers of Chinese students from the American missionary school in Tungchow, scene of a Japanese air bombardment on July 30, arrived at the walls today after an arduous journey by foot. They were detained outside the gates.

Peiping Rule Temporary

The local government at Peiping of Gen. Chang Tsu-chung, while functioning nominally with the help of the Sino-Japanese "peace preservation committee," was considered like similar governments at Tungchow and Tientsin to be only a stop-gap during the present military phase of the Japanese occupation.

Chinese expected establishment later of a new regime either of Chinese personnel under complete Japanese domination or an outright Japanese administration.

In Tientsin today the last remaining Chinese section—the former German concession—was brought under direct Japanese control, solidifying the occupation which they nearly lost last week under a surprise attack of Chinese troops.

Tokyo Issues Disclaimer On Tientsin Soviet Raid

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Japan yesterday disclaimed any responsibility for raid of the Soviet consulate at Tientsin by White Russians, in answer to Moscow's "'determined" protest.

Japan's ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, told the foreign office that his nation could not be expected to comply with the Russian demands for punishment of the raiders, return of property seized by them and compensation for damages.

Soviet authorities said the White Guard attackers were organized by Japanese intelligence service men. The White Russians are opposed to the Soviet regime, and many of them are residents of Tientsin.

League Delays Palestine Action

GENEVA, Aug. 3 (AP)—The League of Nations Mandates Commission made clear yesterday that it would take no action on the proposal to split Palestine until the council meets next month.

The proposal, submitted by a British Royal Commission to solve Arab-Jewish conflict in its mandate, was presented to the League by William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, British colonial secretary. He was cross-examined three hours by the League group.

The Commission was expected to consider the administration of Palestine for the past two years, and whether the mandate should be ended; then submit to the council an "account" of advantages and disadvantages of proposed plans.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore indicated that the British Government blamed outside influence for bitter Arab-Jew disorders that swept Palestine last year.

The maintenance of a large standing army, not envisaged by the postwar mandate giving Great Britain control of the Holy Land, would be necessary to stamp out guerilla tribes and prevent uprisings, the Cabinet member asserted.

World Zionists Oppose Partition of Palestine

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 3 (AP)—Strong opposition to approval of the British Royal Commission's recommendation that Palestine be parceled into sovereign Jewish and Arab states prevailed today as the twentieth Zionist World Congress convened.

This view found first expression in the designation of Menachen Ussishkin, veteran leader of the Zionist movement, to preside over the 481 delegates from 30 countries. Mr. Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Front of Jerusalem, is a leader of the Jewish opposition to the British plan.

He was nominated yesterday afternoon in a session of the Zionist general council by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the world Zionist organization and the Jewish agency for Palestine.

Mr. Ussishkin's opposition to the partition plan was shared by the Misrachi (orthodox) Zionists whose world conference went on record in its final session here yesterday as "unalterably opposed" to the scheme.

The problem was considered so grave that the Zionist general council decided to recommend that the Congress abandon its traditional open debate and consider the issue in executive session as a political commission tomorrow.

Dr. Weizmann, envoy of Palestine Jews, while a strong critic of the partition proposal, was expected to try to reconcile divergent viewpoints which split the Zionist delegates.

The labor group, dominant at the Congress, was expected along with the west European group to press for complete rejection of the British plan on the ground that the proposed Jewish state would allow no sort of expansion.

The east European group, notably represented by the Polish Jews, was, on the other hand, in favor of any scheme that would permit continuance of some form of free immigration into Palestine.

'Camera Train' and 'Dairy Special' New Devices to Boost Rail Revenues

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The candid camera fans who long ago invaded the theater and the night club have scored again. They now charter special trains and combine an outing with their hobby.

"Camera specials" are, however, just another of the many excursions railroads are running to lure fares from the highways.

Railroad officials said the new tour—to ski lands in winter and even to dairy farms in summer—are raising passenger traffic revenues. One line said three "camera fan" specials were planned for August. One a month ago drew a "rush hour" crowd, they said.

Railroad enthusiasts, who insist on un-air-conditioned coaches, are signing up for most of the specials, most roads reported. They like the lines little used for passenger traffic and all the windows, one official chuckled, are open because the "fans" like to poke their heads out and examine the right of way.

The locomotive admirers and model builders like to see the shops and the roundhouses and the nerve centers for the signal systems. But even the bikers and the agrarian-minded had their day.

One railroad took about 300 "dairy fans" to Genesee, Wis., recently for a day in the pastures and barns. Another special carried a regiment of bicycle riders to a 12-mile stretch of cross-country road and furnished a police escort on motorcycles to prevent accidents at intersections along the route.

On a larger scale, groups averaging 200—mostly women—leave every two weeks for a Hollywood tour. They are the "movie fans," and on their "movie special" they are much like all the others—they all have cameras.

Special arrangements for the specials include "lunch wagon" dining cars, where continuous service is available.

Colonial Newspapers Put on Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3—An exhibit of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania newspapers printed in Revolutionary days opened recently at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The exhibit was arranged at the request of Mayor S. Davis Wilson and its formal opening was marked by brief ceremonies.

The exhibit is being held in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, and is also in direct observance of the 151st anniversary of the founding of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, oldest daily paper in Pennsylvania.

J. Harcourt Evans gave a brief talk on this paper at the opening exercises, and Julian P. Boyd, Historical Society librarian who arranged the display, also spoke.

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Delegates Bar Aliens in Senate

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

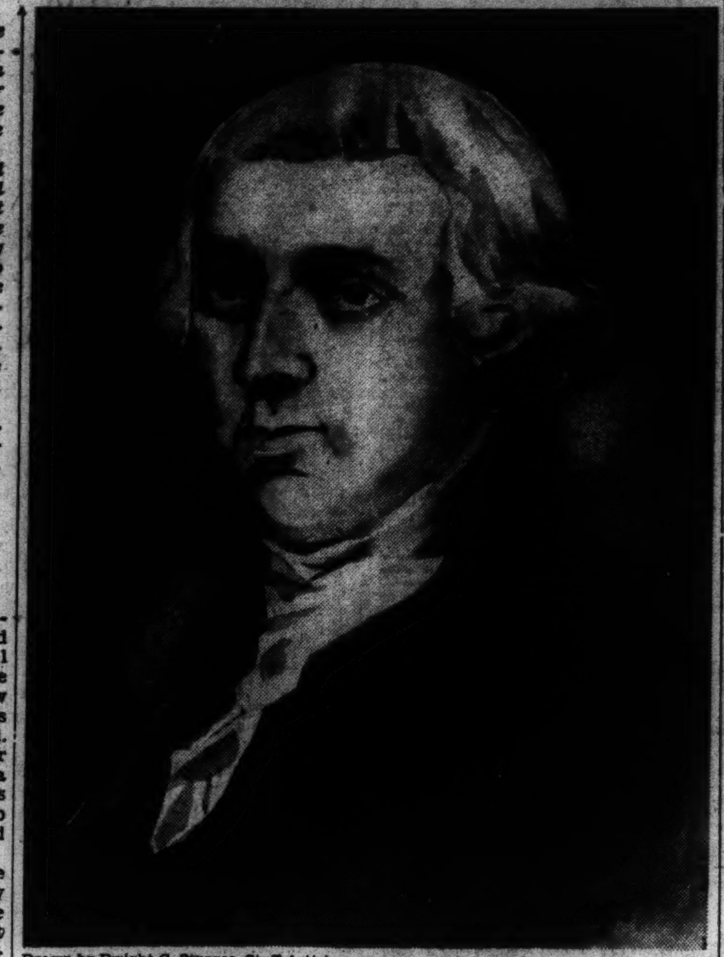
The convention has determined the composition of the proposed two-house national legislature but has before it the report of the committee of detail involving many points of consequence as to how members of the lower house are to be elected, what the legislative powers of the new government are to be and so forth. Today: Delegates impose barriers against election of naturalized citizens to the Senate.

Tomorrow: Convention eliminates property qualifications for members of the National Legislature.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 9, 1787



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Pierce Butler

South Carolina Planter and Senator. Third Son of a Baronet in County Carlow, Ireland, Butler Became a Major in a British Regiment, Married the Daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton and Later Settled in South Carolina. While a Member of the State Legislature, Although Owning Large Coastal Estates, He Broke With the Planter-Merchant Group and Aided the Back-County Democracy. He Was Aristocratic, Property-Loving and With a Somewhat Dictatorial Air. In the Constitutional Convention He Was Author of the Clause for Return of Fugitive Slaves to Their Owners. He Served From 1790-96 and From 1802-06 in the United States Senate as an Independent Federalist

Strong antipathies against possibly admitting recently naturalized foreigners into the nation's official councils took partial control of the proceedings in shaping the new American Constitution today. Forces led by Gouverneur Morris, Col. George Mason, Maj. Pierce Butler and the Pinckneys of South Carolina succeeded in raising from four years to nine years the term of citizenship required for eligibility to the United States Senate.

They failed, however, to obtain the span of 14 years first demanded by Mr. Morris as a qualification. He urged, "We should not be polite at the expense of prudence. The privileges which emigrants enjoy among us, even though they be barred from the great offices of government, exceed privileges allowed to foreigners in any part of the world.

"As to those philosophical gentlemen, citizens of the world, as they call themselves, I own that I do not wish to see any of them in our public councils. Men who can shake off their attachments to their own country can never love any other."

Danger of Opening Door

Charles Pinckney added that, "As the Senate is to have the power of making treaties and managing our foreign affairs, there is peculiar danger and impropriety in opening its door to those who have foreign attachments." Colonel Mason remarked that had not many strangers acquired great merit in this country during the Revolution he should be for limiting eligibility in the Senate to natives of the United States.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina was opposed to inclusion of foreigners without a long term of residence. They bring "ideas of government so distinct from ours" as to be dangerous, he said, and he acknowledged that if he had been called into public life shortly after coming to America his foreign habits and attachments would have made him "an improper agent."

Born in Ireland, son of a member of Parliament, Major Butler is one of the more colorful figures of the convention. He commanded a regiment in the British Army until in 1771 he retired, married and settled in Prince William's parish of South Carolina. Entering the state legislature later he opposed, possibly for personal reasons, the Charleston planter-merchant group.

Bundle of Contradictions

His political tenets form a strange bundle of apparent contradictions. Though owner of large coastal plantations and a rather imperious aristocrat in bearing, he has championed the ill-led democracy of the Carolina back country. He is author of the secrecy rule in the convention and at first opposed popular election of members of the House of Representatives, but the other day advocated wide extension of suffrage in that choice.

In contrast to the usual suspicious anti-federalism of his rustic following, Mr. Butler favors a strong central government and was strenuous that property should be a basis of representation. Notwithstanling his own foreign birth he has said he woud favor limiting citizenship to those born in the United States.

A very different expression of sentiments came from Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, a native of Scotland, regarding qualifications for Senators. He rose, he said, with feelings which were perhaps peculiar. He spoke of the possibility, if the ideas of some gentlemen should be pursued, of his being incapacitated from holding a place under the very Constitution which he had shared in making. A good system would have the effect of inviting meritorious foreigners among us, he remarked, but they must feel a discouragement and mortification, which he had once felt on removal into Maryland, under the degrading discrimination now proposed.

Franklin Cites Friendships

Doctor Franklin said he should be sorry to see anything like illiberality introduced into the Constitution, since we have many good friends in England and other nations of Europe who if they should come to our shores ought not to be distrusted. Mr. Madison thought it unnecessary to place a restriction in the Constitution, since no dangerous number of strangers would be appointed by the state legislatures. To this Mr. Morris replied, "There is no knowing what legislatures will do."

After the 14-year proposal had been defeated, seven to four, Governor Randolph of Virginia, who had opposed long requirements, said he would consent to nine years with the expectation that it would be reduced to seven if a previous motion should prevail to change the qualification for the House of Representatives back from seven to three.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Williamson of North Carolina awoke today to their interest in the section removed yesterday which limited the originating of money bills to the lower house where representation is proportional. They gave notice they would move for a reconsideration.

The Virginia deputy then endeavored unsuccessfully to hold up a decision on the manner of voting in the upper house until this part of the compromise might be restored. He advanced the novel suggestion that even though each state should have two members they might yet have unequal votes. The convention, however, confirmed the provision as to membership and that the Senators should vote per capita.

North China 'Tinder Box' Of Conflicting National Aims

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—North China, especially the Peiping-Tientsin area, has for some time been a powder-box, which a small spark might ignite. There is no region in East Asia, not even excepting the chronically disturbed Soviet-Manchoukuo border, where serious trouble might have been expected to start on such short notice.

The Soviet-Manchoukuo border has at least the precarious kind of stability that comes from strong armed force on each side. Russian and Japanese patrols may snipe at each other along the banks of the boundary rivers or in the swampy forests where the frontier line is not quite clear. But both Moscow and Tokyo know that a serious invasion of indisputably foreign territory by a force of its troops would mean large scale war. And neither capital wishes to assume the risks and responsibilities of such a war.

In North China, on the other hand, an anomalous and much more complicated situation prevails. Here is no definite frontier, closely watched by troops intent on repelling invasion. For the Japanese are already in occupation of the two largest cities of North China, Peiping and Tientsin, and of the railroad which connects them. The Lutowkiao affray, which started the trouble, was not a border clash; it occurred far in the inland, when Japanese troops stationed at Fengtai, just outside Peiping, were engaged in night maneuvers.

The protracted character of the struggle indicates the bitterness of the feeling between the two sides and the likelihood of similar outbreaks until the status of North China is more clearly defined.

Gulf Between Views

For at the present time there is a wide, impassable gulf between Chinese and Japanese views about the North China question. To the Chinese North China is an integral part of their country, the seat of their ancient empire, the birthplace of their great sage Confucius. The most moderate Chinese statesman could not for a moment consider ceding any part of it to a foreign power. The standpoint which the Chinese Government has been taking for months in diplomatic conversations with Japanese representatives is that restoration of Chinese political sovereignty in East Hopei and North Chahar, where puppet regimes with a clearly Japanese orientation have been set up, is the first condition for any discussion of possible schemes of Sino-Japanese economic collaboration.

Japan, on the contrary, is inclined to insist on its right to a "special position," in North China. It looks on North China as a preserve which it is predestined to develop economically. Most of the cotton industry in Tientsin is already under Japanese ownership; Japanese capital is invested in a Tientsin municipal electrical project; Japan is obtaining much of the salt of East Hopei.

Japanese plans for the future are far more ambitious. Before the present outbreak, they envisaged Japanese capital and enterprise as developing cotton plantations, railroads, the coal of Shansi and the iron of Chahar. So far these schemes had remained on paper, partly because of the procrastination and passive resistance of the Chinese, partly because Japanese capitalists hesitate to sink money into the region.

The Japanese still retain considerable economic interests in Shantung Province, even though they were finally brought to agree to the political restoration of the former German concession there to China

Tendency to Resist

Smuggling and traffic in drugs in North China by Japanese and Koreans who enjoy the protection of extra-territoriality have been constant irritants in Sino-Japanese relations. Causes of dispute have been numerous. During the past year China had shown more tendency to resist Japanese demands than at any time since the occupation of Manchuria.

Lutowkiao and its sequel may prove a touchstone of the reality of this will to resistance. As for the cause of this sudden outbreak of fighting, several explanations are possible. It may have started from misunderstanding and been prolonged because of mutual dislike and unwillingness to give way. It may have been an expression of the increased anti-Japanese feeling of the 29th Army, the Chinese force in the Peiping-Tientsin area. The Japanese Army may have also felt that it was an opportune moment to "teach the Chinese a lesson," especially as Japan's international position seems to have been strengthened by the internal weakness in the Soviet Union, so strikingly revealed by the recent wholesale executions and arrests of leading generals and party officials, and reflected in the decidedly yielding attitude of the Soviet Government during the dispute over the Amur island.

The recent talks in London may have also convinced the Japanese that Great Britain will interpose no obstacles in the way of Japanese development of North China. Lutowkiao may have been a hint to Nanking to be more generous with concessions and more reticent with assertions of authority in the northern provinces.

Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 a year for the next three years also would be authorized.

How much housing could be constructed under the plan?

Counting demonstration projects, about $800,000,000 would be the maximum program for the first three years. It might be much less because the amount of annual subsidies is based on variable factors.

Plan of Financing

How would the government finance its share of the cost?

It would issue $700,000,000 in bonds in the next three years, and the proceeds would be used to make loans. Subsidy payments, lump-sum grants, demonstration projects and administrative cost would be financed by appropriations. The bill authorizes appropriation of $26,000,000 for the next year.

How would the program be administered?

A corporate body, the United States Housing Authority, would be established under a five-man board.

How many families would the three-year program re-house?

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the bill, estimates 875,000 families.

Who will be eligible to live in the housing units?

Only families whose net income does not exceed five times the rental, including the cost of heat, light, water and cooking fuel.

Row in Washington Over Street Names

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—A resolution to name four Washington streets for Ohio, Maine, Oklahoma and Missouri narrowly escaped extinction in a Senate committee meeting July 31.

The District of Columbia committee voted to table the measure, but later reconsidered its action, and agreed to take another ballot when it meets again.

Representative Dudley A. White of Norwalk, Ohio, who guided the resolution to House approval, said the District of Columbia Planning Commission had offered to name streets for the four states if they would abandon the idea of selecting drives in the mall as provided in the White resolution.

The Commission contends the Mall drives, paralleling Independence and Constitution avenues from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, should be named for early Presidents.

Franco Widens Madrid-Valencia Highway Salient

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 3 (AP)—Insurgents have been pressing their offensive closer to the Valencia Province border in the northeast.

Insurgent communiqués from the Teurel front reported that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces had occupied the village of Bezas, broadening the front of their salient aimed at severing the main Madrid-Valencia Highway.

They were said also to have taken the towns of Sierra Carbouera, Vertice, Mina and Tornaque as Government troops fled before a push that has carried the insurgent forces 56 miles southward through the Universales and Carbonera Mountains.

Government aviation was reported particularly active bombarding Insurgent airports. An aviation ministry dispatch said 12 Insurgent planes were destroyed at Valencia de Don Juan in Leon Province. Other Insurgent air bases were bombed at Salamanca and Burgos.

Despite the hot weather, Insurgent officers reported a new thrust against government lines north of Villanueva de la Canada.

They said Government guns made little answer. Villanueva de la Canada is the southernmost point of the Government's edge behind the Insurgents' Madrid siege lines.

VALENCIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Spanish Government took action yesterday to prevent disturbances and disquiet at home while the army fights in front lines, attributing the desire for such disturbances to extremist elements and instruments of fascism within.

"The Government is aware," said Minister of Education Jesus Hernandez, after a cabinet meeting, "of a series of events, indicating a campaign apparently designed to shake discipline of the rear guard and the front. This is something which the Government, with the support of all anti-Fascists and the whole Spanish people, decided to exterminate without any consideration, in order to maintain tranquility of the rear guard and combative morale, of the fighting forces."

This action was occasioned, it was learned, by a whispering campaign attributed to insurgent sympathizers at home, and to activities by extremist elements among troops.

Enlistment in Spain Forbidden by Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 2 (Canadian Press)—Canada yesterday acted independently to safeguard her neutrality in the Spanish civil war, banning enlistment of Canadians in Spain, and requiring a permit for munitions exports to any other nation.

Cabinet decrees to enforce the neutrality program were based on enabling legislation passed at the last session of Parliament.

Penalties up to two years in jail and fines up to $2000 are provided for any one enlisting with foreign armed forces in a conflict where this country is not involved.

Approximately 500 Canadians now are believed fighting in the Spanish civil war, most of them with the Government side. More than 30 have been killed.

British Peer Holds Peace Not Mere Avoidance of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What lies behind war, even more than war itself, is to be eradicated in the opinion of Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council in Britain.

"There is no Christian," said Lord Halifax in radiocasting in London, "who does not feel how great a thing it would be to abolish war and secure the world against its recurrence. But in trying to do this we have to recognise that war is itself only a symptom of a disease deeply seated in human nature—namely, evil—and while we rightly do all in our power to treat the symptom, we must face the fact that there can be no real or permanent cure of symptom except by eradication of the disease."

"We are also forced to admit that while war is the product and symptom of evil, it is plainly not the only manifestation of evil in the world, and it may well be that refusal to face war might have the consequence of encouraging in worse forms the evil of which war is the visible outcome."

Lord Halifax said also: "When we think and speak of peace, what do we really mean? We naturally tend to think of it as something negative—not war—and for that reason to be something worthy of all we can do for its preservation. But just as I can imagine individuals confronted by a situation which Christian men and women would feel was worse than death, so I can imagine circumstances for a nation or for human civilisation in which immunity from war could be too dearly purchased.

"The peace, therefore, for which we must work and pray is something greater and deeper than the outward avoidance of physical conflict between nations, greatly as we must long to be spared the horrors that such a clash must mean. And what I suggest we ought to mean by international peace is the establishment between nations of that relationship which ought to obtain between Christian individuals as members of Christ's body.

"We know on what foundations alone that kind of relationship can be established: mutual respect and mutual trust, unselfishness, the service of others which will come only as we truly love our neighbors as ourselves, and finally the subjection of every part of our being in thought and word and deed to the service of God's will, as we may be guided to apprehend it in our daily life. That, and not less, is what we must mean when we think and speak of peace."

1937 Williamstown Institute

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Thirty-six distinguished Americans, representative of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, have united to sponsor the 1937 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations which will open its five-day session at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., on August 29, the National Conference of Jews and Christians announced through institute offices here today.

Dr. Harry F. Garfield, president-emeritus of Williams College, is chairman of the sponsors, who include: Julius Ochs Adler, vice-president and general manager of the New York Times; Paul D. Cravath, lawyer; C. D. Dallas, president of the Revere Copper and Brass Company; Cleveland E. Dodge, vice-president of the Phelps, Dodge Company; Lammot E. du Pont; Harry F. Guggenheim, one-time American Ambassador to Cuba; Richard W. Lawrence, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York; Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury; Bishop Robert L. Paddock, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Harper Sibley, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

Dr. Garfield's co-chairmen for the conference will be Newton D. Baker, representing the Protestant faith; Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, the Roman Catholic, and Robert William Straus, the Jewish.

This year's focus of the Institute discussions, the announcement said, would be on the analysis by principal agencies of public opinion "of their relation to ethics and religion" under the general heading of "Public Opinion in a Democracy." Out of this it aims "to suggest how the agencies of public opinion can promote more wholesome human relations in the United States, consistent with the New World tradition of religious liberty, civil freedom and human rights for all culture groups."

Daily round-table discussions will be headed by leading figures in the newspaper field, including George Fort Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga News; Wilbur Forrest, executive assistant to the editor, the New York Herald Tribune; J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, and Frank Kent, political columnist of the Baltimore Sun.

Standard Road Design

The United States bureau of public roads is working on standards of design directed toward safety and utility.

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Italy's Foreign Policy Clouded By Duce's Varied Emphasis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — A study of the part taken by Italy in world affairs during the last 15 years shows that Premier Benito Mussolini has concentrated his efforts on gaining for his country a greater and more responsible share in the political development of Europe. He has availed himself of every possible opportunity to push the Italian claim for expansion until he succeeded in conquering and annexing an Empire.

Moreover Italy now conducts an independent foreign policy. Critics of the pre-Fascist governments in this country often complained that Italy had a weak and uncertain foreign policy, that she followed this or that course as it suited her best at a given moment, but without a definite policy of her own. That was in a certain sense true.

Inconsistencies Found

Although the student of Italian foreign policy knows all this, he is often puzzled by what seems to him the inconsistent attitude of Italian statesmen toward international problems. Where is he to look for guidance? Everybody knows that Signor Mussolini, even though he does not hold the portfolio of foreign affairs, is the one man in Italy who determines the country's foreign policy.

He gives the instructions which are carried out by his Foreign Minister and his Ambassadors abroad. Nothing is done without his approval or authorization. It is natural, therefore, that all students of Italian foreign policy should study carefully all the Duce's public utterances, his statements to the press, and his own unsigned articles in the Popolo d'Italia to gain a precise idea on the Duce's views on international problems and to draw the necessary conclusions.

This, however, is not a simple matter. Which of the Duce's speeches, statements or articles reflect the official policy of the Italian Government? When Signor Mussolini addresses the Senate, for instance, his tone is moderate and he poses more as a statesman and diplomat than a dictator. When he harangues the crowds he is often apt to use very strong language and to treat foreign nations as if they were real enemies of Italy. Which of the two voices is the real one?

Dictator or Statesman?

Similarily, his articles in the Popolo d'Italia generally contain statements, which if they appeared in an official document would raise a diplomatic storm. He makes speeches one day extolling the beauty of rifles; machine-guns and airplanes, and on another he makes a genuine plea for an understanding between nations and for a limitation of armaments. Is one to believe the dictator or the statesman?

The foreign observer is thus faced with two Italian foreign policies, one made for home consumption, and the other for foreign and official consumption. Sometimes it is the former that takes the upper hand, sometimes the latter.

Meanwhile, Signor Mussolini keeps the world continually guessing. Nor is this all. There is in this country a Propaganda Ministry, now called Ministry of Popular Culture, which controls the Fascist press to such an extent that whatever appears in the Italian newspapers may be safely taken as representing the views of the Government.

Wide Contrasts in Press

Here again one is confronted with bewildering contrasts. The foreign journalist in discussing current topics with officials from the Press Ministry generally meets with a welcome understanding of the national viewpoints of other countries and discovers that Italy has no ill feelings against foreign nations but is sincerely animated by pacific intentions and so on.

The journalist leaves the Press Ministry full of hope that a change in the tone of the Fascist press is about to come, that the distortion of news and the slander of all those countries which do not happen to have been converted to Fascism is soon to disappear. To his amazement he finds in the Fascist press in the following days exactly the same news, or rather distortion of news. Has the journalist to rely on the press official or on the inspired articles of the Fascist press?

Perhaps the one sure method to follow when analyzing Italy's foreign policy is to grasp the essential of Fascist doctrine and to ask how these will be applied in a given circumstance. This is what most foreign journalists in Rome did when the Ethiopian crisis broke out. It was their understanding of Fascist mentality and general policy that led them to anticipate with so much precision the events that accompanied the Ethiopian war and its aftermath.

British Disclaim Word for Vendetta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Aug. 3

The Chamberlain - Mussolini interchange recalls a paragraph in the significant statement of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, before the House of Commons July 19.

"This country," he said of Britain, "has no intention of pursuing toward any other country a policy either of aggression or revenge. Such a possibility has never occurred to the British people. The word 'vendetta' has no English equivalent. . . . We wish to live in peace and friendship with our neighbors in the Mediterranean as elsewhere, for while we defend our own, we covet naught of theirs."

'State Medicine' Is Opposed By Doctors' Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A sharp word of warning against "socialized" or "state" medicine in the United States came last week from a group of American physicians doing advanced medical study in Vienna, Austria.

This newest statement of the problem which is being argued throughout the United States was offered by the American physicians after reviewing the operation of socialized medical plans in a number of European countries, particularly Austria.

Writing in "Ars Medici," a publication of the American Medical Association of Vienna, they said the socialized medical plans, which offer complete medical and a dental service to everyone in return for a monthly fee, were generally unsatisfactory both to patients and physicians. The only persons who benefit are politicians who administer the plans and the heads of companies which handle the business, they said.

Difficulties Cited

"A new element has been interposed between patient and physician, bureaucratism, which destroys the essential factor in the relationship—confidence," they reported. "The insured have the tendency to get as much as possible for the money they regularly pay. The sick fund creates unwillingness to work and the desire for recovery from illness is undermined by the possibility of getting money without working."

Persons who are actually sick, in contrast with those who seek to be declared sick by a physician in order to collect from the insuring company, soon become prejudiced against the plan and the physician, the report says.

"The sick fund physician is always in a hurry," it adds, "since some of them have to handle 40 to 50 patients in two or three office hours and visit several dozen in the morning and evening."

Bargain Prices Assailed

Bargain prices apparently are the rule, the American physicians added, since a recent schedule provides that physician specialists shall receive 80 cents per consultation, $24 for removing an appendix, $1 for treating a dental root, and nothing for delivering a child.

"Only pathological births are paid for" and this "induces the physician at times to apply such means as forceps, only in order to get a fee," they said.

"The result of several years of operation of these plans is "distress and discontent on the part of the insured and despair on the part of the physicians," who have become the "Chinese coolies of the sick fund companies" with their reputations lost.

The American physicians said that "to put the care of the sick under the direction of the state or national politicians and their medical puppets, would certainly not be advantageous to the patient or the doctor. If the American people could see what American doctors are seeing in Europe, they would certainly join forces with those of the doctors to prevent state medicine in America."

Honored by Staff

Photo: "Ganan"

Dr. J. L. Magnes

President and Former Chancellor of Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Tribute Volume Given to Head Of Hebrew Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Scholars and natural scientists on the staff of the Hebrew University here presented a Tribute Volume on July 5 to Dr. J. L. Magnes, president of the university, who was head of the New York Community Council before he took up residence in Palestine.

Every member of the Hebrew University staff, which now includes a number of distinguished German Jewish professors and natural scientists who have left the Reich since 1933, is represented by an article in the Tribute Volume.

The volume is entirely in the Hebrew language, which now possesses a comprehensive, modern, natural scientific and technical vocabulary, although it is little more than 25 years since the language of the book was revived as a living tongue of everyday usage in Palestine.

Hebrew Culture Fostered

The important work being done by the Hebrew University is reflected in the volume. The study of ancient and the furtherance of modern Hebrew culture, the development of which is part of the Jewish national renaissance, and the investigation of problems affecting living conditions in Palestine, are but a few of the objects of the university.

Dr. Magnes was born in San Francisco in 1877 and became a rabbi in the early 1900's. While still in his twenties, he became rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York's most influential Jewish congregation. He soon rose to be a leading figure in Jewish communal life in New York. His interest spread to problems of Jewish education in the United States during this period. With his help the Bureau of Jewish Education was established.

From 1910 to 1922, Dr. Magnes was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Jewish Community Council. In 1923 he came to settle in Palestine with his family.

Dr. Magnes's ambition to assist in building up a Hebrew university in Jerusalem dates back to 1912. While in Palestine on a visit that year, he chose what he believed to be the ideal site for such an institution, on Mount Scopus, overlooking Jerusalem on one side, the Jordan River and the Dead Sea on the other.

University's First Chancellor

The university was formally opened in 1925 by the late Earl of Balfour, sponsor of the famous Declaration "viewing with favor the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine." Dr. Magnes became the young university's first chancellor.

From an institution comprising two research departments, Dr. Magnes and his associates have built it up into a university which now ranks as one of the most progressive in the world.

For years Dr. Magnes was responsible for the financing as well as the academic development of the Hebrew University. He traveled frequently to the United States and other countries to secure and maintain interest in the university's development. One of the stanchest supporters of the university has been Mr. Felix Warburg of New York, a close friend of Dr. Magnes.

In 1935, Dr. Magnes became president of the Hebrew University, the post of chancellor having been abolished in that year under the university's new constitution. As president he continues to be active in the advancement of the institution. Indeed, in many people's thoughts, Dr. Magnes has come to symbolize the university's growth as part of the Jewish national revival in Palestine.

Italy Values British Note As Step in Solving Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 3—The path of Anglo-Italian understanding has been made smoother by the exchange of friendly letters between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Premier Benito Mussolini, it is felt here.

Much satisfaction is felt in Italian quarters for the initial results of steps taken toward healing the rift which has unhappily divided for too long the two countries whose friendship is of such obvious mutual advantage.

The improved political atmosphere between Rome and London, it is declared, will now enable the two governments to discuss calmly the best measures to be taken to remove all the questions standing in the way of Anglo-Italian rapprochement.

Italian Apprehension Eased

Before these discussions can be profitably undertaken, however, it is necessary to clear away suspicion that has been allowed to rise concerning the Mediterranean policy of the two powers.

Recent declarations by the British Foreign Secretary in Commons, the statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and above all the cordial letter sent by Mr. Chamberlain to the Duce have all contributed to calm Italian apprehension and to restore Fascist confidence in Britain's policy.

The Chamberlain message to Signor Mussolini was particularly appreciated since Italians still recall that he was the first important British Minister to denounce sanctions which he did with the well-known epithet, "midsummer madness."

On his part, Premier Mussolini has renewed the assurances he had already given to the British Government before conclusion of the gentlemen's agreement in January last. Italy now trusts that when the League Assembly meets next month Britain will assume a favorable attitude toward de jure recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Italy now asks that the League should take a "realistic" view of the situation, and admit that Ethiopia has "ceased to exist as independent and sovereign state."

It is declared that after the Ethiopian question has been "definitely settled" Italy will resume its place in the League Council and will co-operate with other League members for a solution of all the big political and economic problems.

Help on Spanish Question

The Anglo-Italian rapprochement will, it is hoped, also facilitate settlement of the Spanish question. The fact that despite the deadlock in the non-intervention negotiations Italy is not unduly pessimistic of a solution of the Spanish problem is an illustration of the improved international outlook.

After the outstanding questions between Italy and Britain have been settled through diplomatic channels it is considered possible that a meeting may take place between the Italian and British Prime Ministers or Foreign Secretaries to confirm and possibly to develop the gentlemen's agreement of last January. No such meeting, however, has been discussed as yet.

Nationwide Training Project For Canadian Youth Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

(Continued from Page 1)

centers will also be arranged in all four provinces.

Ontario expects to receive $240,000 from the Federal Government and the provincial administration has promised to match the Dominion grant dollar for dollar to provide the youth of the province with almost $500,000 to be spent on their instruction and assistance.

Study courses emphasizing the industrial trades are planned for Ontario. An attempt to revive the system of apprenticeship in many trades is also to be made. The aesthetic side of the lives of the young people will receive attention as well if the proposal of the Toronto committee appointed to study the program is approved. Folk-dancing, music, art and the drama are suggested as profitable subjects of study.

Behind every one of these programs lies the influence of the vigorous youth movement which has become articulate in Canada through its national congress. The first Canadian Youth Congress was held in Ottawa in May, 1936. It was called when the Youth Council was asked by the League of Nations Society to send delegates to a World Youth Congress to be held in Geneva.

An invitation was issued to all youth organizations in Canada to send their representatives to the Ottawa meeting. Representing 350,000 of their fellows in organizations from coast to coast, 456 came. They traveled by automobile, by foot, by train and some of them made the trip on "the rods" or in "side-door Pullmans." They came under the standards of church groups, junior Co-operative Commonwealth Federation organizations and from revolutionary communist groups.

Movement Began in 1936

The first congress was filled with youthful oratory, ideas and enthusiasm. Before the delegates had dispersed they had framed a youth act for Canada, had drawn up a stirring declaration which they began with the demand "we want jobs" and finished with a plea for world peace. They appointed a continuing committee to lay plans for the next Congress and to adequate and equitable geographical representation of all youth organizations.

Copies of the proposed youth act were sent across Canada for study and revision. The proposals set forth in that document have undoubtedly had a great influence upon the Federal Government in their deliberations in the interests of young people.

The second congress held in Montreal this spring was attended by 1500 delegates. Inter-sectional strife caused, it was claimed, by the demands of the French-speaking delegates for equal representation with their English-speaking contemporaries, arose but the tone of the convention was one of striving for youth through the efforts of youth.

The vigorous demands laid down at that meeting have resulted in the program which is now being worked out in four provinces and will soon be operating across Canada. In all provinces the youth organizations represented in the congress have been consulted in the drafting of the plans under which the federal grant is to be spent. In this way the congress has further enforced its demands and has seen its ideas incorporated in actual projects for the assistance of Canadian youth.

Tammany Names C. D. Sullivan As Chief of Wigwam

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Tammany Hall, in one of the shortest meetings in the record of its executive committee, today accomplished the election of a new chieftain, when it named Representative Christopher D. Sullivan, leader of half of the second assembly district, as successor to the late James J. Dooling.

Mr. Sullivan, whose election writes a period to one of the most disrupted situations that has ever confronted the hall on the eve of an important election, is the last of the powerful Sullivan clan whose sway extended over entire east side of Manhattan in the days of bosses like Richard Croker.

His elevation to the chieftanship is an objective he had long sought. It was made possible by a combination of rival factions within the wigwam, which, as the hour of the election approached, were able to assemble such a formidable Sullivan vote bloc that the proceedings of the meeting were purely perfunctory, terminating in about 10 minutes.

Mr. Sullivan is the first head of the hall to be elected from the Manhattan area south of Fourteenth Street. He inherits a badly disorganized hall, with the district blocs split three ways on the nomination of a candidate for Mayor in the Democratic primaries.

While all the committee members were not believed to have voted, it was a full quorum meeting and no adverse ballot was registered.

George VI in Plane, First Time as King

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—King George VI flew from Windsor Castle to Southwold, Suffolk, today in the royal family's new red and blue monoplane for his first flight since he became King last December. The 115-mile flight was made in 35 minutes.

The King did not take the controls himself. The plane was flown by Wing Commander E. H. Fielden, whose post as Captain of the King's Flight was established by King Edward VIII before he gave up the throne to George.

The King was heading for the boys' camp which he had organized when he was Duke of York. Some 400 boys chosen from factories and schools are given holidays at the camp by the sea.

North Pole Weather—Static

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Due to unfavorable radio conditions, the Soviet explorers' North Pole weather report could not be deciphered today.

N. Y. Bar Picks Court Bill Flaws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEY YORK, Aug. 3—While correcting many of the faults of the original court reform proposal, the new judiciary bill now before the United States Senate needs further revision and correction, in the opinion of the Committee on Federal Legislation of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

The committee, which waged a vigorous fight against President Roosevelt's effort to add six new justices to the Supreme Court, says in a report made public here today that the addition of the Government as a party to suits as provided in the new bill would undoubtedly place a heavy burden upon private litigants and delay in work of the courts.

"The additional burden which would be placed on the Supreme Court by the provisions for direct appeals from interlocutory as well as final judgments, decrees and orders is difficult to estimate," the report continues. "These burdens must be recognized as part of the price of permitting the Government to participate generally in cases involving constitutional questions."

Chief features of the new bill provide for the direct appeal of constitutional cases from the lower courts, intervention of the attorney-general in private litigation involving the legality of federal statutes and the appointment of three-judge courts in cases where litigants seek to enjoin the operation of federal laws.

The committee suggests that some provision for the granting of a temporary stay by a single judge would be advisable in cases calling for a three-judge court, since considerable time might be required to assemble the court.

It is also proposed that the bill be amended to remove ambiguities in that portion giving the Government unconditional right to appeal directly from the lower courts. The committee suggests that otherwise doubt would be thrown upon the right of parties to accept the decision of the lower court or to settle the points at issue, holding that the Government's right to appeal, in which it is a party by intervention, be limited to cases in which another party seeks review.

Rather than intervention by the attorney-general in all cases, the attorney-general should be given the right to decide after notification if he wishes to intervene, the committee says.

Morgan Still Pays Town's Largest Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 3—J. P. Morgan will continue as Glen Cove's largest individual taxpayer when he meets local assessments for 1937-'38 based on a valuation of $1,325,170 for his house and other property in this Long Island community. Valuations were about the same as for the previous year.

Assessment rolls revealed today that Mr. Morgan's house with lands and superintendent's cottage on East Island were appraised by the local board at $999,270. Lands under water and marsh meadows were assessed at $121,400, a bridge was valued at $15,500 and a private yacht basin—Dosoris Pond—was assessed at $189,000.

Morgan Memorial Park is assessed at $381,000, but since it has been deeded as a recreation area for the use of Glen Cove residents, it remains free of taxation so long as it is public.

Boy Scouts of America Receive $50,000 Gift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Faith in boyhood and the wish to further out-of-door opportunities for "less chance boys," today brought a $50,000 gift to the Boy Scouts of America.

The donors are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, N. Y. At their request the fund will be devoted primarily to developing additional scout camp facilities near Buffalo in support of the intensified program for this type of boy now going forward in scout quarters there.

Political Merger Voted

READING, Penna., Aug. 2 (AP)—The Socialist party of Pennsylvania voted yesterday to affiliate with the Social Democratic Federation, new national party, formed in New York May 30. The convention also recommended efforts toward healing the breach between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization. Speakers included Jasper McLevy, mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., national chairman of the new party,

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Old Time to South America Halved by New Air Schedules

News in Aviation

Shrinking down the western hemisphere by air to the time now occupied in a modern rail journey across the continental United States, Pan American Airways has announced schedules between North and South America bringing the Canal Zone within 24 hours of New York or Chicago; a three and one half days service to Buenos Aires by the west coast of South America; and a three and one half days service to Rio de Janeiro by the east coast of South America.

Spurred by the changing conditions in the markets of South America, where a billion dollars trade awaits the first merchants able to deliver the goods, and by the competition of the Government-backed airlines of European nations, the schedule speeds up air service over 20,000 miles of airways, and practically halves the time on some of the routes established by this company when it was pioneering in South America.

One Day to Canal

On these schedules, for instance, which involve night-flying for the first time on some routes, passengers, mail and express will be able to leave New York or Chicago on Wednesday over Eastern Air Lines, for Miami. Transferring the next morning into a trans-Caribbean clipper flying boat the passengers and mail glide the same evening around dinner time into the Coco Solo base of the flying boats at Christobal, Canal Zone—3000 miles in 22 hours, 15 minutes elapsed time or 19 hours, 10 minutes, flying time!

From Christobal southward, a new inland route down the west coast of South America through Colombia takes passengers to Bogota, thence to Lima, Peru, in 45 hours' time. From southern Bolivia a new "diagonal route" takes the planes across the Argentine border to Cordoba and on to Buenos Aires. On this new route from Christobal to Buenos Aires schedules have been speeded up, ground facilities improved, lighting is going in, and new accommodations for passengers and faster handling of mail and quicker delivery of express have been lined up.

East Coast Route

On the east coast route the large four-engined clippers leave the Miami water base of Pan American on Thursday mornings and "land fall" the first night is Belem, or Para, rubber capital of South America. On the old schedules the first day's run was finished at Port au Prince, Haiti; the second overnight was at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the third stop was Port of Spain, Trinidad!

Southward from Belem, the clipper now goes to Recife, where the French and German airlines across the South Atlantic enter Brazil. Next day Rio de Janeiro is made, a journey of 7200 miles from New York in three and one half days. Add a day on to this journey and the traveler fetches up in Montevideo or Buenos Aires.

Routes to Interior

Several new alternate routes on the east coast journey allow air travelers to go from Rio southwest to Sao Paulo, industrial capital of Brazil, then directly into the interior across the border of Paraguay to Asuncion, its capital. The route then goes south along the Parana River to Buenos Aires. This new loop links Asuncion to New York by a four days' journey as compared with the former time of 22 days.

Another northbound route "cuts corners" in Brazil speeding direct from Rio to Bahia and thence overland to Camocin to Belem where the first night stop is made. Port of Spain is the next day's stop and Miami is reached early the third afternoon.

'Vertaplane' Gets Trial

The "Vertaplane"—described by its inventor, Gerard Post Herrick, as "the missing link to flying safety" since it is a combination of autogiro and conventional biplane, made its debut at the Boulevard Airport in Philadelphia recently.

After watching its trial flights, Lieut.-Commander James D. Barnes, chief inspector of the naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who was present as official observer, remarked, "I believe Mr. Herrick has found something good. We in the navy air service are greatly interested in it. It is apparently the safest thing yet to take the air."

Mr. Herrick, cousin of Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, has been working for 10 years in developing the new ship, with his experiments shrouded in secrecy.

With George Townson in the cockpit, the Vertaplane, known as HV-2A, took off in the manner of any ordinary heavy biplane, at a speed of 180 miles an hour. At a height of 1500 feet the upper wing suddenly began to behave in a surprising manner. It flailed around with increasing speed.

The ship came to a sudden stop and began an "elevator fall' landing similar to a giro's which ended comparatively gently on the field.

"Of course," said Commander Barnes, "the ship needs improvement. It stands to reason it is still in the experimental stage. Its mechanism is quite heavy—the entire ship weighs 1700 pounds. Reduce that weight and make room for payload and we in aviation will have something real."

Co-operating with Mr. Herrick in designing the ship were Ralph H. McClarren of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and the staff of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University.

Germany Leads at Air Meet

Germany has now won five events, France two, and Czechoslovakia one, in the fourth international aviation meeting at Zurich, Switz., now at the half way mark of its 10 day course.

German aviators took the acrobatic flying event on the second day, the 50 kilometer closed course speed race on the third day, and three of the four events run on the fourth day: the Alpine circuit races for single-seater military and multi-seater bomber planes and the climbing test. In the diving test, which was won by France, Germany had no entrant.

The rally for sport and light planes, results of which were not announced on the first day owing to the difficulties of computing the winner because of the varied types of ships, was announced on the second day and went to Louis Clement of France.

Thirteen European nations are entered in the meet.

The United States, Soviet Russia and Japan are not entered.

Annual 'Big Brother Farm' Brings Happiness to Scores of Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Ore. — Twenty-four years ago an idea occurred to Chester A. Lyon.

On every hand Mr. Lyon found children who were under-privileged, who never heard of vacations, summer camps, farms, or any of the myriad other things that tug at youthful heartstrings. Realization of this condition caused him to purchase a tract of land near Lebanon and organize the "Big Brother Farm."

Ever since Mr. Lyon and his wife have spent their summers on the farm as host and hostess to 25 or 30 boys each year. Small fruits and short season crops are grown on the acreage. There are filberts, walnuts and prunes. There are cows, chickens and pigs—not to mention the garden. The boys work in the garden, help harvest the fruit and nut crop and do the chores on the place, but there is no profit, for practically everything that is grown goes toward feeding the ravenous appetites of the "guests."

Work on the farm is light. Breakfast at 6 a. m. is followed by a work period lasting until 10 a. m. Then comes a period of supervised play composed of games, hikes, swimming, fishing and dozens of other things dear to boys on camping expeditions. In the evening chores are done and then come games and other recreation.

Thus, each year the "Big Brother Farm" brings happiness to a group of children who otherwise would miss much of life. With the money obtained from the nut and prune crops on the farm and from the donations of interested friends, and with what they save from their earnings elsewhere, the Lyons "have their annual vacation." At first they started the venture alone, but now find much assistance in their daughter Catherine and son Howard, both high school students.

English War Sloop Pioneers in Arctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Starting on a pioneer voyage into Arctic seas, H. M. S. Scarborough, a sloop attached to the Bermuda station of the Royal Navy, has sailed from Montreal for Hudson Bay. This is the first British naval craft to sail for the Arctic in modern times. The route will follow that now being covered by the Hudson's Bay Company trading ship, Nascopie.

The Eskimos and the white population of the far North and at Churchill will see a sight hitherto unknown when the gray man-o-war, guns mounted fore and aft, goes over the waterway used years ago by wooden ships out of England. The Scarborough will stop at the northern Manitoba seaport and will pay calls at other sections along the route.

Capt. F. R. Baxter of the Scarborough took the ship out of Montreal with a wealth of information on the northern seas given to him some days previously by Capt. T. F. Smellie of R. M. S. Nascopie. The naval commander carries Captain Smellie's notebook, filled with information on Hudson straits and bay.

The Scarborough will be about six weeks in northern waters before she returns to her base at Bermuda. She displaces 1250 tons, carries two four-inch guns, and four machine guns, and is fitted for mine sweeping. Built in 1930, she is an annual visitor to Montreal and the St. Lawrence.

Final Steps Planned For Canada Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Having completed his initial survey flight of 2550 miles from Vancouver to Montreal, examining landing fields and other facilities, Philip G. Johnson, vice-president in charge of operations of the Trans-Canada Air Lines, conferred with directors here. Plans are being studied for additional facilities which will be necessary before scheduled air transport from coast to coast in Canada can be commenced. Arrangements are being made for initiation of a training program for pilots, co-pilots, and ground crews. This program probably will be centered in Winnipeg.

"The extent of the proposed trans-Canada service is so great that careful planning in all details must be made before actual service can commence," Mr. Johnson said in an interview. "It will be necessary first to complete the training of personnel, as well as to acquire and prepare the necessary flying equipment, radio installations, and other ground facilities required by the act creating Trans-Canada Air Lines. Of paramount necessity is a system of weather forecasting designed for the peculiar needs of scheduled air transportation. This service must be made available before regular scheduled air service can be commenced."

Rubber Sources Vary

Rubber yielding plants include trees, vines, shrubs and herbs.

American Schools Seen Shying From Character Courses

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—Moral and religious instruction in America's schools is "totally inadequate," H. L. Smith, dean of the Indiana University school of education, said after making a nationwide survey.

"There is growing up a generation lacking in necessary religious and moral qualities," he asserted.

The survey, conducted by Dean Smith and the university's bureau of co-operative research, showed, he said, that only a few states require Bible reading, Bible courses, or character courses.

"Perhaps the most disconcerting result of the study of character development work in the public schools," said a report of the survey, "is to find that, although teachers and administrators of schools readily admit an interest in character training and evidence a sincere concern over the moral welfare of our youth, they nevertheless are hesitant to inaugurate, or to carry out, any definite teaching on the subject.

"Both from interview and from this survey, we are convinced that a large part of the hesitancy found among teachers in giving definite courses, or instruction on character, is to be ascribed to the fear that those who attempt this work will become involved in the controversy over religious teaching in the schools."

Dean Smith said enlargement of the work depends "largely upon the co-operation of all agencies engaged in the task—the home, church, school, community, state and Federal Government—and upon the coordination of their plans and efforts."

Cardenas Decrees Choral Music For All Mexican Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Choral music is to be taught in all schools in the Mexican republic, following a decree issued by President Cardenas to this effect.

The musical education of students is important in that it serves not only to increase aesthetic appreciation but also as a unifying force, it was stated in the decree.

This new program will be obligatory and free of cost and will be incorporated in infant, primary, secondary and normal schools. Since the program will encompass children of all school ages, it is hoped that a well integrated and harmonic education may be obtained by the Mexican school child.

The decree further states that musical education in private schools will be subject to inspection and supervision of the secretary of public education, and that all teachers of music must be recruited from the National Conservatory of Music or similar musical centers.

Grass Grows in Street; Citizen Informs Hoover

MAYSVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Eugene Merz wrote a letter to former President Herbert Hoover and enclosed a newspaper clipping about grass growing in a Maysville street.

He recalled, he said, hearing Mr. Hoover predict during the 1932 campaign that this would happen.

He is now showing friends a letter. It reads:

"Dear Mr. Metz: That was very important news which you sent me. I am obliged for it. (Signed) Herbert Hoover."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Stravinsky's 'Persephone'

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

Last season was one of experiment, of international contacts, and of outward prosperity. Towards its close there was given an important première of avowed modernist tendencies. The Landestheater in Braunschweig produced Igor Stravinsky's "Persephone" for the first time and in a German translation. As the text is by André Gide, whose books are banned in Germany, the event was all the more remarkable.

"Persephone" belongs to the category of Stravinsky's later works in which he attempts to restore the Greek theater. Only the leading part, which was originally written for Ida Rubinstein, is spoken and danced simultaneously. The running commentaries on the events are divided between Eumolpe (in the style of an ancient orator and composed for tenor solo) and a mixed chorus. Otherwise the action is carried out in pantomime by a corps de ballet and a few soloists. The German translation dispenses with Gide's indications for the production and the Braunschweig performance differed considerably from that given in Paris in April, 1934. Nevertheless, an artistically unique, if monotonous, unity of style was thereby achieved, which made the performance an effective one. Hella Kaiser, a first-rate actress, spoke and danced the title-role. Heinz Arnold was the producer while Ewald Lindemann proved himself an intelligent conductor.

The extraordinary proficiency of the Braunschweig ballet was not so much in evidence in "Persephone" as in the ballet "Das Blaue Tuch" which brought the evening to a close. The music of this ballet is by Hans Lindemann who made an arrangement of Joaquin Nin's excellent version of Spanish Folk-songs. Full of melodic beauty, rhythmic vigor and most effectively orchestrated, the score is in itself a musical delight. The action is simple and typical: a soldier, a maid, sailors, a stranger, jealousy, a duel and reconciliation. The ballet company, with Hans Macke's choreography, achieved wonders; particularly Thea Obenaus, a youthful, gracious and unique dancer of acrobatic training. Her partner, also an extremely good dancer, was Michael Piel. Between these two pieces we were given a scenic presentation of Othmar Schoecks' ballad, "Vom Fischer un syne Fru," in which one admired K. H. Gutheim's production, Richard Lüttjohann's baritone, and the precise beat of Kurt Teichmann.

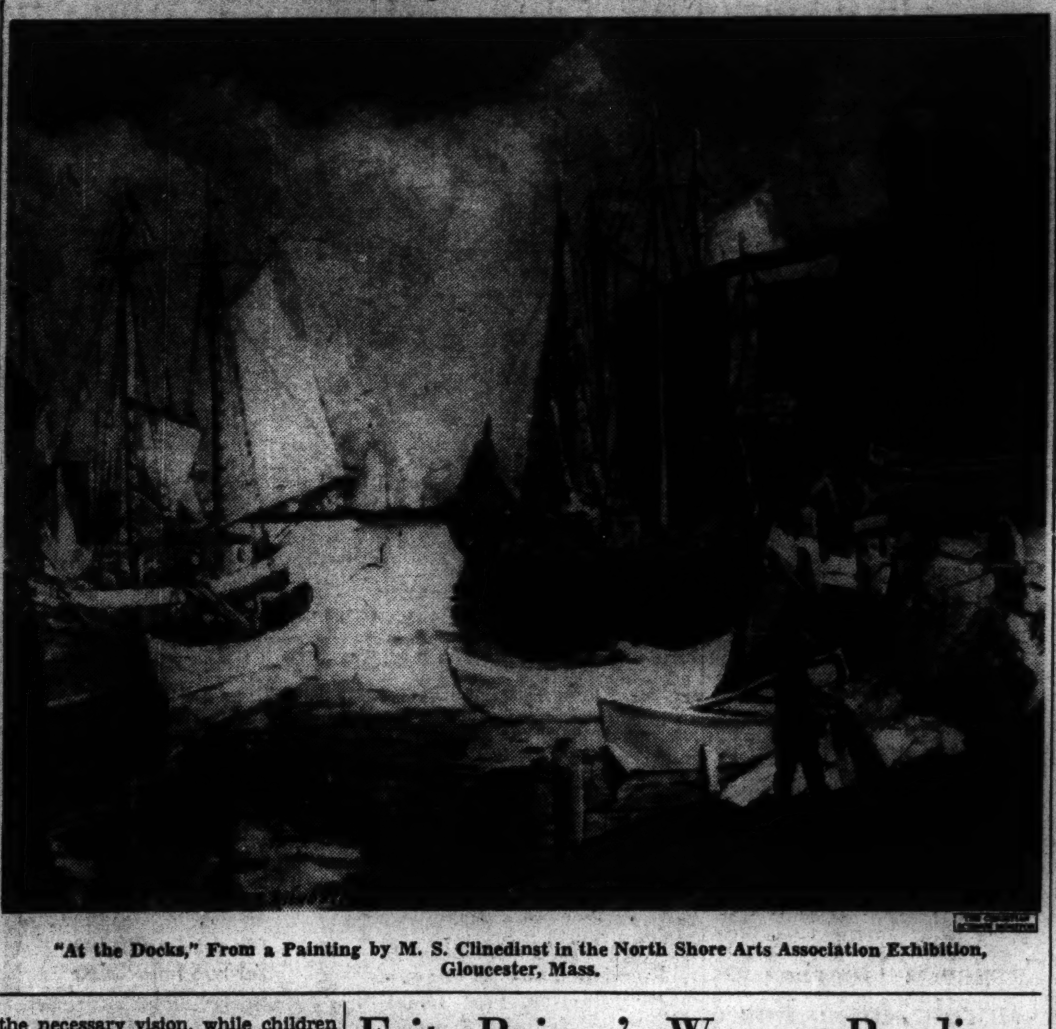
In the Berlin Deutsches Opernhaus there were three guest-performances given by the Scala from Milan. Five hundred people were brought over by special train: soloists, chorus, orchestra and ballet. Nor were the décors or costumes forgotten; so we were able to see and hear genuine Italian opera. The effect was extraordinary. Not only vocally were these performances admirable—especially in the use of bel canto—but the production also solved with ease and ingenuity many of the problems of Italian opera which have never found a solution on the German stage.

There was Puccini's "La Bohème" with its sentimental realism. The producer, Mario Frigerio, however, knows how to dissipate all false sentiment with a plasticity of dramatic expression that ranges from the ludicrous to the tragic. The café scene, for example, was really excellent "theater." Nicola Benois' rather gloomy décors, very Parisian in color, added considerably to the enchantment. The part of Rudolf was sung by Giuseppe Lugo, a young tenor whose powerful voice called forth a perfect storm of applause after the aria in the first act. Mafalda Favero took the part of Mimi.

The following day a performance of "Aida" brought to light four exceptionally fine voices: Benjamino Gigli as Rhadamès, Gina Cigna as Aïda, Ebbe Stignani as Amneris and Tancredi Pasero as Ramphis. The same quartette sang the Festival performance of Verdi's "Requiem" with which the guest-performances opened. All three evenings were under the direction of Victor de Sabata whose dramatic impetus was overwhelming in "Aïda," while his feeling for tonal color appeared to transform the score of "Bohème."

The open-air concerts given in the Schlüter-Hof of the former Imperial Palace have developed into a summer feature. It bears the name of the great Berlin baroque architect, Andreas Schlüter, who was the originator of the lovely façade. Here by torch-light one listens to rarely-heard old music, played by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and conducted by Hans von Benda. The music is tastefully arranged by the conductor. Among the many attractive items offered by the five programs was Josef Haydn's "Feldpartita" for eight wind-instruments. The slow movement provided Johannes Brahms with the theme for his "Haydn-Variations."

A cheerful "Sonata for Students" in three parts, by Johann Rosenmuller, drew one's attention to this genial master of the seventeenth-century. A "Light Dance" by A. E. M. Grétry, an "Air" for 'cello by Nic. Porpora, beautifully played by Tibor de Machula, and some unknown pieces by Mozart, were the outstanding features in the varied programs. One evening was devoted to old music with the corresponding dances and costumes of the period. Those who took part were members of the "Deutsche Opernhaus" ballet, including Liselotte Köster, Hedi and Margot Höpfner, Daisy Spies, Rolf Arco and Kurt Lenz. With these concerts Hans v. Benda introduced a particularly charming, cultural-historical element into the summer life of the Reich's capital.



"At the Docks," From a Painting by M. S. Clinedinst in the North Shore Arts Association Exhibition, Gloucester, Mass.

Considering the Intangibles

Art and Understanding, by Margaret H. Bulley. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 15s. net.

Miss Margaret Bulley has already revealed much wisdom and ingenuity, qualities not always found together, in her attempts to broaden the general understanding of the basic questions of art creation and art recognition. Her books, "Art and Counterfeit," "A Simple Guide to Pictures and Paintings," and "Have You Good Taste?" combined with her practical exercises as broadcast by the B. B. C., have here culminated in a full and detailed description of her position and convictions in a book that is at once educative, persuasive and stimulating.

In the statement of her objectives Miss Bulley is clear: "What gives rise to fine design and form in art? Why is one work beautiful and another ugly? . . . Has a good drawing by a child anything to do with a masterpiece? Can a savage produce better work than the president of an academy? Is there a difference in kind between the design of a fine car and a fine chair, between a Greek temple, a Gothic cathedral and a modern factory in steel and concrete? Does an abstract or a surrealist painting share a common nature with a well designed teapot? Is modern photography an art?" and so on.

The main thesis of this book is that the artist is the man who can create under the inspiration of "the Idea," this last being defined as "The idea of harmony, spiritual in essence, coming to man in the form of a mind-picture, but received by man as the mind-picture of a thing. . . . As craftsman the idea will come to him in the form of a pot, a chair, a painting, a statue, or a building . . . by its power he will be led." And roughly, the counterfeit may be summed up as second-hand reflections of mere appearance or echoes of other men's ideas usually helped out by taste or ingenuity.

Testing Miss Bulley's book by her own rules I am tempted to feel that having gathered together the materials for this book in full possession of the idea, when it came to the complete composition the idea weakened. That is to say in form she has too easily followed other men's books, whereas she had an inkling to produce something not quite like any other book before produced.

The evidence for this comes on page 168 where in a note to the 112 fine illustrations Miss Bulley says: "Those who wish can begin this book with the illustrations and commentary." Logically, to my mind, the whole book should have been made up in the reverse direction, pictures first, followed by commentary; then Part 3, The study and criticism of Art; and Part 4, Modern Art; then Part 2, Particular comments, and lastly Part 1, General summing up.

This would have had the advantage of leading the reader by persuasive degrees instead of plunging him at once head first into 35 pages of by no means easy reading. Miss Bulley's thesis, which she calls an "experience" rather than a theory, is based on the almost platonic proposition that reality belongs to the mind and not to matter, that the world of spiritual reality lies outside of time and space and that of this the artist is allowed to glimpse visions which he can present only as symbols. The counterfeit artist fabricates symbols without having had the necessary vision, while children may come into touch with the vision but are hampered by limitation of expression.

And here perhaps is the chief reason why her book should have been bound up back to front. Miss Bulley has already persuaded us of her uncanny skill and perspicacity at choice and exposition. The 275 illustrations are chosen brilliantly and explained with clarity. Already the reader, brought into tune with Miss Bulley's outlook might have been more ready to accept her "experience" than when coming to it in the raw. In this way the greater part of Miss Bulley's effective ammunition would have been fired off before the chance of a struggle. And it is still in the practical and educative side of her work that Miss Bulley is pre-eminent.

JAN GORDON

Contemporary Music Festival in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The International Society for Contemporary Music has just given its fifteenth festival. One knows the generous program this group offers to young composers of every country: the opportunity to have their works performed, under excellent conditions, in the course of a festival which each year is organized in a different city. Up till now these concerts have taken place in Salzburg, Prague, Venice, Zurich, Frankfurt, Sienna, Geneva, Liége, Oxford, London, Vienna, Amsterdam, Florence and Barcelona. Twenty-three nations have adhered to this society that every year nominates an international jury to choose the manuscripts. This year, in Paris, on the occasion of the Exhibition, the concerts of the I. S. C. M. were particularly numerous and important. There were no less than a dozen within the space of six days and, as one heard more than 80 scores, every program was crowded.

No one could refuse to sympathize with an effort so praiseworthy, generous and disinterested. However, honesty is due to those one esteems. Now, it is evident that these festivals of modern music have left an impression of heaviness and tedium on all who followed them with attention, which is not favorable to the interests of the music of today. I am not speaking of the amateurs who could not stand this test and whom one did not see twice in the same hall. But the professionals themselves declared they felt crushed by this avalanche of dissonances, fluent discords and eccentricities.

The jury responsible for the program was severely criticized by the audience. Indeed, some of the scores revealed such an ignorance of the most elementary laws of craftsmanship that one felt it was useless to protest against the genie which presided over this selection. Were it merely a question of daring or of bold innovations, one would have to submit so that none should be discouraged. But the pretentious emptiness of certain scores constitutes a veritable scandal.

I felt obliged to ask for some explanation from one of the members of the jury—an excellent musician who seemed particularly confused by the impression produced by certain orchestral concerts. He admitted that among the enormous number of manuscripts submitted to the society it was not always possible for the jury to make a sufficiently careful selection. He also confided to me that some of his colleagues were not specially versed in reading orchestral scores and, in all good faith, might easily have been mistaken in the value of the work submitted to them.

For my part I would like to add another remark. I believe that beyond a certain limit of complex writing, exasperating dissonances, confusion of grammar and syntax, polytonality and atonality, it is impossible, from reading the score, to realize the effect which an orchestral composition, when conceived in such a way, will produce in performance. I defy any modern composer of the younger school to distinguish without fail, as one used to be able to do, a fault in the copy of an unpublished manuscript! One has too often remarked on the fact that during rehearsals of works of this genre the composers were incapable of recognizing involuntary or intentional mistakes made by instrumentalists in polyphony bristling with lacerating harmonies. Under these conditions how can one expect a jury, merely from the silent reading of a score, to appreciate the oral value of an orchestral piece written in a decadent style?

One must insist on this point, because festivals such as we have just heard do considerable harm to modern music in the minds of listeners. Many innocent members of the public who were sincerely desirous of keeping in touch with the development of contemporary music returned home resolved to content themselves from henceforth only with "consecrated" composers. Thus many excellent artists are sacrificed to the lack of skill or arrogance of some of their colleagues. The jury of the I. S. C. M. should, therefore, in future be much more severe in adjudicating the works they present to the public.

Having said this, let me hasten to add that we heard some very interesting works. Of the most outstanding, one must cite those of some Polish musicians: a Concerto for two pianos by Raman Maciejewski, the third String-Quartet by Antony Szalowski, a Sonatina by Alfred Gradstein, some Czech and German songs by Reiner and Wiesmeyer's "Duo pour dex violons," presented in a program of quarter and sixth tones, a "Suite d'Orchestre" by Hans Heisler, a "Sérénade" by Conrad Beck, the admirable Concerto for string-quartet and orchestra by Joseph Valls, Elisabeth Maconchy's second String-Quartet and Luigi Dellapiccola's "Musique pour trois pianos."

There is more than promise in these scores. But there have been too few of them in the course of these meetings which from now on should have more care bestowed on their constitution and disposition.

Otherwise this very sympathetic society which has opened a species of laboratory of experiment for modern art will achieve an end contrary to that which it intends.

The Mosaics of Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

The art of mosaics in natural stone, an art peculiar to Florence since its inception in the days of the Medici, is definitely declining. Of the 15 remaining mosaic makers, two are outstanding: Oreste Innocenti and Mario Montelatici. Innocenti will have no successor. Montelatici has a small son, but there is little expectation that he will ever acquire his father's skill.

"The art is passing because the present generation does not have enough patience to continue it," said the officials of the Societa Civile Arte del Mosaico, one of the two organizations in Florence that construct the mosaics. The art, it is pointed out, is not a trade that is learned overnight, but a heritage handed down from father to son for more than 500 years. From the time he is an infant, the boy watches his father match the stones and carve them into their places. Then, when he is 12, and his verbal instruction and public school education have been completed, he is allowed to take up the tools.

During the following six years he labors long hours each day, hardly moving from his work-bench, shaping and reshaping the stones. If he is smart he may pick up a few liras a day by making small things that strike the fancy of passing admirers, but as a rule he has to be supported by his father, by whose side he works.

When his apprenticeship ends the young worker can be fairly well assured of an income of a dollar a day. This may remain his income for life, or he may find that he is one of the artists who sell pictures, which may have taken several years to make, for as much as $4000 each.

Whatever scene or design is to be used, is first sketched in colors. Then, starting at a specific place, the artist makes a pencil mark around a certain color and begins his search for a stone to match it.

He may have to look all over the world—by proxy, of course for that particular stone. It may be the malachite of Russia, the black marble of Belgium, onyx of Mexico, agate of Africa, porphyry of Egypt, calcedony of Volterra, or one of a hundred others. He may also find the blend of two adjoining colors in one piece. There may be an agate with the delicate tint of the upper part of a rose petal blending into the darker portions that will match the base of the petal. The portion of the sketch is then cut out and pasted to the stone it matches. This is fastened in a vise and with an iron wire, strung across a wooden bow, the artist carefully cuts around the edge of the paper. Emery powder and water are poured into the slit to make the cutting easier.

After the pieces have been cut out they are glued together with two kinds of paste. The whole is usually set into some sort of marble base, and the back filled in with a chalk paste. A marble slab is pasted over the back, and the design is then polished.

Matisse Show in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A revelation of a painter's mastery of color is evident in the exhibition of recent work by Henri Matisse presented by Rosenberg and Helft Galleries. In these paintings there is a gaiety and verve that have been lacking in much of his work heretofore.

Matisse is unique among contemporary painters in his ability to conceive of new and startlingly beautiful color.

Matisse has an individual flair for fresh and startlingly beautiful color arrangements. His blues and reds are not the usual blues and reds, but highly saturated tones of great subtlety. It is as if one saw these colors for the first time. His palette ranges from brilliant hues to delicate, elusive shades. These color harmonies are combined with sophisticated linear patterns. A canvas, entitled, "Tête Ocre" in blue, red, and yellow, illustrates unity of color and line.

"Grande Robe Bleue," one of the most immediately attractive, is a flat pattern in blue and red. In "La Creole," the figure of a woman skillfully placed on the canvas, the artist has tried the experiment of dividing the composition into three equal parts and of using the same pattern on the skirt and background. Yet so sure is his color sense that each holds its rightful place. He frequently plays variations on the same motif, witness his many "Odalisques aux Anemones," exercises in color harmonies. In almost all of Matisse's paintings the personality of the sitter is submerged.

In marked contrast to the paintings are a number of drawings in black and white. With an economy of Indian ink, Matisse evokes a figure against a patterned background, a net fichu, a girl's head and arm. There is a profile portrait done with one stroke of the pen from forehead to chin. An eye, an indication of a mouth, and that is all. Yet as if by some magic, the rest is there, too—the contours of the head, the bony structure of the face.

The art of Matisse has no message, no social idea to convey. By the farthest stretches of the imagination it could never be called class-conscious. His limited subjects—women in gaily patterned garments, flowers, a corner of a room—must find justification in their treatment alone.

H. H. A.

Fritz Reiner's Wagner Readings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Whatever recent Stadium Concerts may have lacked, they have not lacked variety. Midsummer music in New York has been liberally spiced with that condiment. And from all that has been offered these last days, one watcher of the tonal skies would pick unhesitatingly the concluding concert in the Wagner series, the evening of July 27, as the outstanding contribution. It was devoted to excerpts from "Tristan und Isolde" (chief emphasis being laid on Act I), and it also was the occasion of Fritz Reiner's farewell to the Stadium for the present summer.

It is easy to find objections to these pot-pourris concocted from the Wagner operas for concert use. The justification must lie in the results. In this case, at least, there was no want of justification. Mr. Reiner himself proved once more his remarkable ability as an operatic conductor. After a somewhat chill and inexpressive reading of the prelude, he struck his true gait in Act I, and thenceforward (with due allowances for open-air acoustics and the unavoidable intrusions of the amplification) he obtained from his men such an orchestral performance of this ever-marvellous score as has rarely been heard here or elsewhere.

He had the best of collaboration, too, from Florence Easton as the singer of Isolde. For mastery of style, from phrases the most far flung to exquisitely contrived details; for profound understanding of the emotional content and compelling eloquence in its expression; for finely graduated tone and subtle coloring, as well as for expert musicianship, this Isolde was one of the most excellent ever known in New York.

She had a thoroughly worthy coadjutor in Kathryn Meisle as Brangaene, though unfortunately Brangaene's most important utterances in Acts I and II, aside from the "Wachtlied," were among the passages deleted. What remained Mme. Meisle delivered with vocal opulence, accomplished diction, and an admirable dignity. Paul Althouse was more successful with Tristan's less strenuous utterances than in the mighty outbursts of emotion. Julius Huehn sang acceptably as Kurwenal.

Mr. Reiner's incumbency at the Stadium has given an undeniable fillip to the summer's proceedings, even though in purely symphonic music he was less impressive than in music of a theatrical cast. Especially noteworthy in his last concerts were the understanding and euphonious performances of excerpts from the third act of "Die Meistersinger" and Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the exceedingly brilliant execution of Rossini's "Semiramide" overture, which stirred the audience to cheers.

The concerts of July 24 and 25 were allotted to Paul Kerby, a British conductor, who had figured at the Stadium a year ago. Mr. Kerby is a specialist in the music of Johann Strauss, which he leads with a most infectious grace and piquancy. Consequently, those of us who rejoice in the works of the Viennese Waltz King on a summer night had great pleasure of the Strauss section (including three waltzes) of his second concert.

An American batonist, George King Raudenbush, made his local début as a conductor at the concert of July 28. Mr. Raudenbush, who gave a violin recital here back in 1921, and for a time played violin in the old New York Symphony, founded the Harrisburg Symphony in 1929, and has directed its efforts ever since.

If the other night in Weber's "Euryanthe" overture and Brahms's Second Symphony Mr. Raudenbush had not yet got command of himself and the band, he showed genuine ability when he came to Samuel Barber's "Music for a Scene of Shelley," a really beautiful composition by the young and gifted American composer. Another American whom Mr. Raudenbush placed on his initial program here was Leo Sowerby, represented by his overture, "Comes Autumn Time," now 21 years old, by the way.

Dancers have revisited the Stadium for two performances, the first on July 29. The Philadelphia Ballet Company then presented Tschaikowsky's "Sleeping Beauty" (after Perrault's familiar fairy tale) for the first time in New York. It was a pleasure to hear the delicious score (parts of which were already known here) without undue deletions, and under the authoritative direction of Alexander Smallens the orchestra easily persuaded one again that as a composer of ballet music Tschaikowsky has had very few equals.

The dancers, headed by the sprightly Catherine Littlefield, who not only danced the Princess Aurora, but had devised the choreography, strove earnestly to live up to the musical complement.

PITTS SANBORN

Frances Foy's Work Shown in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

As one of the current summer exhibitions, the Art Institute is showing a gallery of work by Frances Foy, one of Chicago's foremost women painters. Miss Foy's work is always decorative in quality, distinguished and delicate in color. She has always been much interested in flowers, but seldom makes them her sole subject. She likes people best of all, and so almost all the canvases are portraits, the type that we would enjoy whether or not we knew the sitter. Here the flowers are used frequently as backgrounds or accessories. One of the best pictures is a Negro maid arranging a large bunch of flowers. Many are children painted in an unhackneyed way.

Miss Foy seems to have a joyful and fresh outlook on life. She is prepared to like what she sees, and doesn't pride herself on her ability to extract bitterness out of sunshine. She is perfectly capable technically, but never tries to impress by sheer virtuosity. Her pictures are the type that one can live with, and there are altogether too few of those in the world.

A quotation from one of the artist's letters defines her point of view: "In painting, I consider subject matter as all-important. It is the magic key which unbolts the imagination. It also gives direction and character to the way a picture is painted. I use whatever I have of knowledge and skill and feeling to portray the subject the way I see it. As long as any artistic quality—color, rhythm, abstract form—furthers this portrayal, I consider it good. If not, it is unnecessary." This is good advice for young artists to heed.

C. F. K.

During its fourth annual Shaw festival this summer, the Hedgerow Theater in Moylan-Rose Valley, Penna., will present "Arms and the Man," "Canada," "You Never Can Tell," "The Devil's Disciple," "Getting Married," "Misalliance," "Too True to Be Good," "Androcles and the Lion," "Heartbreak House," "Saint Joan." July and August are being devoted to this one writer, covering his work from 1894 to 1932.

Brisk Stage Import Trade

By Harold Hobson

London

London has recently imported both a play and players. The players, from Oxford, are members of the University Dramatic Society who have taken the Arts Theater Club for a short season. The play hails from Finland, and rejoices in the somewhat Galsworthian title, "Women of Property."

Beyond the fact that both contributions are designed to introduce fresh resources of talent to the London stage, these two ventures have little in common. The O. U. D. S. production is Chesterton's fantasia, "Magic," a play that bubbles over with the boisterous humor and paradoxical optimism which distinguished that brilliant but perverse writer; whilst "Women of Property" is in the direct serious descent from Ibsen, and flouting all those family conventions which Chesterton cherished.

The pity about "Women of Property," from the dramatic point of view, is not that it flouts the conventions, but that it does not flout them convincingly. It is a most extraordinary household that Miss Hella Wuolijoki, the Finnish authoress, asks us to contemplate. The mother of Niskavuori (Miss Mary Morris) rules over the members of her family inflexibly. They conduct their most intimate affairs in obedience to her will. She is, we are given to understand, a devotee of the strictest Puritanism. Yet her young daughter is allowed to swear freely before her without a word of rebuke. But this is not all. The village in which Niskavuori is situated also appears to be an almost violently Puritanical place. But it looks upon the most flagrant moral lapses with a more than benevolent eye.

Fundamentally, then, the audience finds it difficult to believe even in the conditions on which the drama is founded. Nor are the small details of the production any more credible. A tiny schoolhouse in a remote part of Finland is on the telephone, which is more than can be said for the corresponding institutions of the London County Council. And the room of the schoolmistress is furnished after the latest fashion of Mayfair.

The story that is constructed on these unsatisfactory foundations is far from skillfully designed. Arne, the son of the Mother of Niskavuori, is a young farmer married to a wife he despises. He falls violently in love with the new schoolmistress (Miss Nancy Hornsby). The theme of the play is the struggle between Arne's desire to run off with the new teacher, Ilona, and his mother's determination that he shall stay at home and carry on the work of the farm. The most extraordinary feature of "Women of Property" is the unanimity with which all the characters abuse and hate the unfortunate wife (Miss Dorice Fordred), for whom no one thinks that a single good word should be said. This is also apparently Miss Wuolijoki's opinion. Another striking aspect of the play is the authoress's obvious admiration for Ilona. Never in the most scarifying satire on alleged modern degeneracy have we encountered a character quite so revolting as Ilona. Yet the general opinion in the play regards her as quite a heroine.

"Women of Property" thus simply cannot be believed in, and some of the acting does little to make the best of a rather hopeless job. But Mr. Griffith Jones puts a magnificent façade upon Arne, and Miss Hornsby takes something of Ilona's offensiveness away from her by the charm of her playing.

The imported players are not notably better than the imported playwright. The O. U. D. S. have produced many celebrated figures in the theater, including Sir Frank Benson, Mrs. Leslie Banks, Mr. Charles Morgan, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, and Mr. Gyles Isham. But their present company does not represent them at their best. The vital character of the Duke was ruinously miscast, but the Conjuror (Mr. W. Robertson-Davies) was good, if somewhat lacking in confidence, whilst Mr. Charles Rankin as the Doctor spoke his lines with a beautiful quietness. Mr. Patrick Allsop as the clergyman was admirably forthright and incisive.

Dublin Interlude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey Theater reopened with a revival of Denis Johnston's "Blindman's Buff," an adaptation of Ernest Toller's "Blind Justice" to an Irish setting.

The Longford Productions closed their six months occupation of the Gate Theater on July 17 with "Carmilla," which Lord Longford adapted from Sheridan Lefanu's short story of the same name, included in the volume, "In a Glass Darkly."

Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir (the Gate Theater Productions) will reopen the Gate with Cocteau's "The Infernal Machine," which is based on the Oedipus Trilogy by Sophocles.

The No. 1 Abbey company is to open its fourth American tour on Oct. 1 in New York. Some time ago a new producer, Hugh Hunt, was brought from London to build up the company from members of the Abbey School of Acting, so that a second ensemble would be available for the purpose of keeping the theater open while the No. 1 company went on tour.

For the first time, Teresa Deevy's name will appear on the list of playwrights to be presented in America. Miss Deevy has successfully adapted the Russian method to her studies of Irish life. She will be represented by two works, "Temporal Powers," which won the Abbey Theater playwriting contest in 1931, but was passed over for the prize in favor of a new author, Paul Vincent Carroll, who had submitted his first work, and "Katie Roche." The latter had its première at the Abbey some 18 months ago and Gollancz included it in his volume of "Best Plays of the Year."

The theater season closed with a new play by David Sears at the Little Theater, Birr, a town of 3000, 80 miles from Dublin.

Mr. Sears is dramatic critic for the Irish Independent. The Gate Theater, Dublin, has staged three of his plays. He believes in encouraging the Little Theater movement, and had been enthusiastic over the work of the Birr Little Theater which was founded about three years ago.

In "The Light of Ulster," the drama revolves around the legendary figures of Cuchulain and Fand and Emer, who occupy such prominence of place in the folklore of Northern Ireland. Behind the love story is the conflict between the ideal and the actual. It is the author's best play, with many moments of poetic beauty.

Ria Mooney, of the Abbey Theater, specially engaged as guest-player for the part of Fand gave a performance of such high level that it seemed to inspire her colleagues.

The play was produced by the Birr Players' own producer, J. J. Fanning. The costumes were designed by Miceal MacLiammoir and the settings by Tania Moissevitch (Abbey Theater). Both were made in the Little Theater's own workshop.

J. J. H.

Vienna Festival Weeks

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

During the Vienna festival-weeks, which take place every year in June, Artur Rodzinski made his first appearance as conductor at one of the Philharmonic concerts. He had already introduced himself last year at the Salzburg Festival-Plays and with such success that he was engaged by the exclusive Philharmonic to conduct one of their own concerts in Vienna. For among the famous orchestras of the world the Philharmonic is unique in that it represents an autonomous organization which, without any assistance, manages its own affairs and is entirely independent.

Rodzinski's Vienna concert showed him to be a virtuoso conductor who knows how to convey his intentions to the orchestra with sureness. For the expert it was a pleasure just to watch his hand and his unusual beat. The program at the outset was designed for the virtuoso: Tchaikovsky's fourth "Symphony" and Stravinsky's "Petrushka" gave him and the orchestra every imaginable possibility for brilliancy. Between these two items the Polish Soprano, Eva Bandrovska-Turska, sang, with her glorious voice, some songs by Szmanovsky and Moniuszko.

Another American conductor recently presented himself at the head of the Philharmonic to the Viennese public: Karl Krueger, who conducted Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Sibelius's "Der Schwan von Tonuelo," and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite. The concert aroused great enthusiasm.

A "Requiem," conceived on a large scale by Vittorio Giannini, was heard for the first time under Oswald Kabasta at one of the Gesellschaft's concerts. A genuine vocal requiem, it affords a difficult but grateful task for the choir. In this the Singverein of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde distinguished itself. The chorus for four voices in the Benedictus,—sung, in spite of all the difficulties of intonation, with clarity and tonal beauty by the Vienna "Sangerknaben" (boys' voices),—was a supreme achievement. Among the soloists, Dusolina Giannini, sister of the composer, stood out in strong relief. Her emotional rendering of the Agnus Dei was the most vivid impression of the evening.

The other parts were also taken by first-rate artists: Enid Szantho, Aurelio Marcato and Herbert Alsen. Giannini, the composer, has a remarkable capacity for the construction of big forms. Although the performance lasted about two hours, the work never lost its fluency, rising quite spontaneously to dynamic and emotional climaxes. Nevertheless, the "Requiem" would profit if the composer could see his way to introduce a few cuts.

After an interval of several years we heard Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" once more. It is one of the few of his works which is known to the Viennese public and it was a pleasure to witness its enthusiastic reception. No longer is it a sensation and no longer do the expressive curves of the speaking voice arouse curiosity, for the public is now accustomed to hear that which music alone demands, namely, to be heard merely as music.

The peculiar charm of "Pierrot" lies in its variety as well as in its coherence: a series of 21 short pieces of exceptionally marked character, each of which stands in contrast to the others in mood, tempo, and orchestration. In spite of the small cast of five players entailed by the Pierrot-ensemble, practically every piece introduces a fresh combination of instruments. But these 21 episodes of a lyrical and dramatic, grotesque and tragic, character, are so carefully interbalanced that they finally merge into a symmetrical whole.

Fritz Stiedry, the conductor, is familiar with Schönberg's music, and had conducted the first performance of his "drama with music," "Die Glückliche Hand." The speaking voice was taken by Erika Wagner, the appointed "Pierrot" interpreter whose skillful rendering of the work is practically unrivalled.

The rest of the ensemble was composed of young musicians who were confronted with this difficult task for the first time and which they accomplished with mastery. They were: the pianist, Georg Robert, a pupil of Eduard Steuermann, the violinist Kurt Fuchsgelb, the 'cellist, Fritz Magg, the flautist, Ludwig von Peersmann, and the clarinetist, Erich Simon.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Ever Since the Founding Ten Years Ago of the "Maison Française" at Oberlin College, Its Director Has Been Assisted Each Year by an Exchange Student From France. Here Is Mlle. Christine Merlant, of Versailles, France, Who Has Been This Year's Exchange Student

Instead of a Year in France

Girls Live and Learn in Oberlin's Maison Française

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Ohio

At a number of American colleges there are now to be found "French houses"—houses in which the student residents speak only French and carry out French customs and ideas as far as possible. Oberlin College's Maison Française, which observed its tenth anniversary in June, is one of the oldest institutions of this kind in the country.

Oberlin's interest in French culture dates back a full century to the time of its founding, when the Oberlin Fathers named the college in the wilderness of northern Ohio in honor of the Alsatian pastor-philanthropist, John Frederick Oberlin. Formal instruction in French began in 1852, but the French House itself did not open until 1927, and then in very cramped quarters.

Under its roof the students dwell in an atmosphere that resembles as nearly as possible what they would find if living in France for a year. Granted that the ideal way to study a foreign language is to go and live in its country, the fact remains that for the majority of students this is impossible. Some of the colleges, therefore, have done the next best thing—re-created, in their French, German, Spanish houses, the conditions to be found in those countries. It is not sufficient to study a language through books and reading. A language must be the medium of one's everyday living if it is to be grasped fully, while the customs and traditions of the people should be studied at first hand. These "houses" enable students to do this, to an appreciable extent at least, without setting foot outside the United States.

Oberlin's Maison Française has been a cultural center for more than 285 students who have spent from four to eight semesters there. Grown from modest beginnings, La Maison now houses 20 girls and accommodates an equal number of men students in its dining hall.

Under the direction of Mme. Lahaurine-Johnston, native of Cannes, who has been directress of the house since its founding, the students polish their accents and learn of French customs. For the past 10 years Mme. Lahaurine-Johnston has been assisted in her work by a student from France, who comes to Oberlin on an exchange arrangement. At the same time, the Oberlin French department sends one of its major students for a year of study in France. The exchange student at Oberlin this year has been Mlle. Christine Merlant of Versailles. Margaret Wilson from Canton, Ill., will be Oberlin's exchange student in France next year. She will have a scholarship at the University of Toulouse.

The Oberlin project has been encouraged by the French Government through its Ambassador and through M. Marcel de Verneuil, consul at Philadelphia.

"Maison Française" at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. This House Has Been a French Home to Many Groups of Girls, All Students of French, Who Have Learned the Language Better by Living Here Together and Making French the Medium of Their Everyday Living

On a Galloping Painted Horse One Rides Into a Dream

It Is a Loving Dream of Camp Vacations for Newsboys, and Made Gloriously True at Agassiz Village

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poland Spring, Maine

Tinkle! Tinkle! The music starts. The funny faint jangle that comes with the first slow revolving of the merry-go-round does not disturb the two grey lambs nibbling up the green. The silky little goat continues cropping. The waters of Thompson Lake and its pine-fringed border become a riband of blue and green encircling me. My painted horse is Pegasus, and behind me, under the merry jingle-jangle I hear the pipes of Pan.

In my hand I clutch a pink ticket, for nobody came to collect it, and it reads like this:

THE AGASSIZ VILLAGE
of the
Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation

Villager........has done himself honor in........and is therefore entitled to a ride on the Merry-Go-Round.

with a space for the signature of a camp counselor, "all tickets to be signed in ink." For the first time in my life I am enjoying the roundabout in its proper setting—on a great green village lawn that slopes to a lake's lush rim, with none of the ugly contraptions of the commercial resort. This is the sort of merry-go-round that Mary Poppins went off on, in the second book about that incomparable children's nurse. Her merry-go-round, you will remember, spun off into the night sky and became a bright new star. This also will become—a star.

For the moment, however, we find ourselves returning, the boys and I, for the music becomes slower, and finally stops, as our fiery horses and gilded chariots cease to move. And now I can see the faces of the campers around me, the newsboys of Boston streets. Little boys of twelve are little boys again. And big boys of sixteen are little boys, too, for the first time, perhaps. And grown-up visitors are little boys and little girls again, for here is the sweet thrill of childhood, foolishly, deliciously gay.

Vacation Camp For Newsboys

Of all the exciting and constructive activities at this 300-acre camp for members of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, with its organized athletic courses, its musical clubs, its arts and crafts work, its farming and horsemanship, why do I choose the merry-go-round to typify the whole? It has been ridiculed by the unimaginative. It has been excused by the tolerant. It has been guessed about by those who, with all kindness, endeavored to justify it as a "link between country and city." But the man who asked for it, and the man and woman who donated it know that it is the very hub of the philosophy on which the summer project is built.

When Harry E. Burroughs established 10 years ago the club for newsboys in Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., he provided facilities on a truly generous scale for the lads who sold papers and polished shoes on the sidewalks of those winding, dusty thoroughfares leading from Beacon Hill with its lavender window panes and its Athenaeum, through the market alleys to the North End and West End tenement districts of their own homes. He established a library, where boys might study in the evening, for the public libraries were not all open as late as they are today. He took oriental rugs and fine paintings from his own home, furniture and furnishings such as the boys had never before seen, and placed them in the club rooms, that they might have some knowledge of harmonious environment.

Educational Work Done

He began a tremendous educational work, fitted individually to the many differing cases of the young members, taught them to save their earnings and their time, taught them to discern the permanent values, and led many of them up through the years of their adolescence, never preaching but always understanding the heart-hungers of the working child.

The story of his career has been told many times. Born in the forest-encircled village of Kashoffka in Russia, a hamlet so poetically described in his book, "Tale of a Vanished Land," he enjoyed the advantages of the richest family in the village, advantages which he is now desirous to have the poorest boys know something about. At the age of 13, however, he found himself an orphan in a foreign land, with no knowledge of the English language, struggling for bread by whatever honest opportunity came to hand. Too proud to beg or steal, he was more than once picked up on the verge of starvation.

His education, helped along by a Boston newspaper's scholarship contest, and gained by sheer labor in evening classes and through the scholarship at the Suffolk law school, eventually equipped him to become one of Boston's most successful and respected lawyers. Still young in years, he had the joy of seeing one of his dreams come true in the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation.

Bigness of Grounds And of Concept

Always in the back of his mind was the thought of a summer camp for newsboys. And also, always in the back of his mind, in addition to the plans for a "bigness" of campus and equipment that would free the boys from their city littlenesses, was the world of faërie crystallized in the motion and music of a merry-go-round. Once, as a boy of 10 he had heard the sound of one, but he could not see its canvas top or its vivid horses, for it was hidden from his view by a high stone wall, and was kept on a rich man's estate for the amusement of his children. After beginning to sell papers in Boston, he heard the tune again, catching at his heartstrings, for he had walked to Revere Beach. Even then, with the thing he had dreamed of at length before him, he had to pause and consider whether he ought to spend so large a sum as five cents—the profit on a number of newspapers and a sizable portion of his board money. But he spent it, and walked home, in paradise.

Trustees raised their eyebrows when, after the summer camp was started in 1935, he asked for a merry-go-round. But when he put the request before Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, who purchased the entire camp and equipment, and established a capital fund for repairs and so forth, they said, "Of course there shall be a merry-go-round!" and they bought one, so that every boy may ride to his heart's content, without price.

Great excitement was stirring throughout Agassiz Village during my visit there, for Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz were expected and, like Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, who were already at the camp, they are exceedingly dear to the boys.

There could hardly be a more varied group. Italian, Irish, Jewish, French, Portuguese, American, and almost every other type of feature was visible to me as I sat at meals in the long, airy dining cabin, watching those "working children" on holiday, eating wholesome but simple food, and drinking all the milk they desired. There was no quarreling, no unpleasant language, yet some of these boys have never known before what it meant to sit at a table for a meal.

Purpose Behind Everything

Behind everything done is a purpose. The few hours which they are required to spend in "village improvement" are planned by Mr. Burroughs to bring out in them interests they have never had an opportunity to develop before. They learn how to rake hay, how to plant a seed and tend it and watch it grow, how to care for the animals, for they have been provided with a group of interesting pets.

It is not possible to move among these lads, with their rich variety of background, their abundance of talent, their quick, eager determination to make the most of the minute which is theirs, without realizing the vital importance of such a place as Agassiz Village. The fact that they are well fed, their too-thin faces rounded, their eyes made bright with health, is of minor importance in comparison with what happens to them mentally and spiritually. There is no planned method of "reform." Far from it. Boys who think themselves men, and indeed have shouldered the responsibilities of manhood in many cases, are not particularly patient with the methods of proselytism. But they grow in spiritual stature in unexpected ways.

Two Things Are Compulsory

"Two things are compulsory," Mr. Burroughs told me. "One is to view the sunrise, and the other to watch the moonlight on the lake. Once they must all go on an all-night hike and get up to see the sunrise. After they have finished their stretching and yawning, they wait quietly for dawn to come. I have seen a boy, when the first ray of light streaks the darkness, appear utterly mystified. He never saw such a thing before. But he watches, and all his ill humor vanishes like morning mist.

"Then, some night, when there is a bright moon, I make them lie on their backs and gaze upward, as I gazed in my boyhood when I took my father's horses to the overnight pasture, at Kashoffka. We play a kind of game. We find the dipper, the milky way, Orion, and so on. They are full of discoveries. After they are thrilled with stars, I tell them to close their eyes and listen, to listen to the night life of the woods. They hear what the birds and animals are saying during the night. Often that first dawn, that first night under the stars, awakens religion in the heart of one of those boys."

May the Work Continue!

I like Agassiz Village. I hope it will continue exactly as it is. It is hard to think that some of the boys who most need it may not be able to get there. Yet the budget is being stretched to its limits. Mr. Burroughs has worked to provide funds to cover the deficits of previous summers. While the city's Emergency Campaign makes allowance for considerable assistance to the Foundation itself, which conducts the work at the city headquarters, there is nothing to cover the operating cost of the camp except the $7 a week which the more prosperous newsboys pay to go there, and which includes their transportation from Boston to Poland Spring and back. Each summer many boys are taken there without any charge at all, for Mr. Burroughs insists that the undernourished especially shall not be deprived of the privilege. Summer projects are in no way aided by the city's drive for the community charities. It will depend on public generosity, therefore, to a considerable extent, as to whether this particular project for which a few people have given to the limits of their purses, can be continued. I believe it will go on. Still I hear the music, the gay, sweet, laughing music of the merry-go-round.

Taking the Bumps With Gay Courage

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

We have let one or two speakers have the entire meeting of late, because we felt that you would enjoy their unusual experiences. So if your letter has been held for some time, this may be the reason. It will show up at a meeting before long. In order to enable more of you to speak in any one meeting, we may clip your letters a bit. If this happens to yours, don't think it means anything but that. Several Round Tablers have been in to see your chairman lately, and the number of signatures in our Cheerio Guest Book is growing.—Chairman.

* * *

Alabama

Dear Round Tablers:

"Be not merely courageous, but light-hearted and gay," the late Sir James M. Barrie said in his Rectorial Address, delivered at St. Andrew's University. And surely that is most helpful advice to young people. Courage to face our problems is so much more easily maintained when accompanied by light-hearted cheerfulness which can successfully resist any kind of bludgeoning and disillusionment.

The "bumps" that our buoyant idealism frequently encounters may give us young people quite a bit to meet in the way of disappointment, unless there is that safety valve of gaiety. How eager we are to find useful employment after leaving school and yet how quickly dissatisfied we may become when we discover that our particular channel of service—perhaps an objective that we have centered our hopes on for years—often involves working with "impossible" situations and people. But contact with the outside world and its possible trials and disappointments should add wisdom and discretion to one and not necessarily bitterness and cynicism. If we allow ourselves to become morbidly introspective about such negative conditions as misunderstanding, narrowness, envy or lack of recognition, that is a danger warning that there is a need for affirmative thinking along the lines of tolerance and courage; a recognition that, after all, ours is a problem of individual activity and responsibility.

And if there are as yet unsolved difficulties, ours can be an attitude of "watchful waiting"—watchful of our thinking and waiting to let wisdom and love, rather than impatient, head-strong will and discontent govern us.

(Miss) E. P.

* * *

Have You a Pipers' Tune?

West Virginia

Dear Round Tablers:

Does anyone in England, Wales or France, or anywhere in the world, want to trade folk tunes for the D Major Pipe? It is not necessary to write the tunes in music for I have an idea how to write out the tunes without knowing music, or we could exchange songs written on music paper.

We have over 400 very old American Folk Tunes and would like to exchange them to learn some foreign melodies.

(Miss) E. W.

* * *

Since College?

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I can understand how those who have not had the experience, feel they have missed so much in not going to college. But I feel that they have built up an ideal that does not exist.

I have had the grand opportunity of going to college, and I decidedly do not feel that going through college is a complete education. It is only the beginning. It does start one on the right road to finding out about the workings of the world.

One of the most intelligent and educated persons I ever knew had to give up college before he was more than started. But he has gone right on thinking, reading, and growing. His knowledge is quite amazingly broad. He is Senior Trustee in one of our larger colleges, and has, by becoming an expert on fruit culture, been able to rear and educate 12 children. It is a pleasure to be in his company.

Another person I think of, graduated with honors from college several years ago, eight to be exact, and I was astounded to realize when I spent some time with her recently, that she had apparently not grown a single bit since I knew her before.

All going to prove that it isn't the four years spent there, nor the diploma, nor the honorary degrees, but what one has done since one left there, that really matters. Therefore those who have missed out on the college should rejoice if they have any desire to learn more, and have progressed mentally in the last five years.

(Mrs.) E. C. T.

* * *

For More Round Robins

Ohio

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

I would like to second the motion of "round robins." I like the idea 100 per cent, especially with all members with similar likes and interests. I think it would be quite interesting with equal number of young men and girls. The latter is only a suggestion.

They could prove interesting and entertaining, also educational in many ways. A group in a round robin living in one section of the country could make an effort to meet, or if in different sections or other countries could write of their hobbies and interests by way of getting acquainted.

My main hobby is picture taking at all times. I don't happen to be a candid cameraist yet, though. I also am quite fond of collecting postcards and viewbooks.

Like other Round Tablers I, too, was quite startled not to find our column some time back, so let's get busy and give our chairman plenty of letters to read.

(Mr.) E. F. G.

* * *

We have seen only three of the seven Round Tablers circulating the round robin we recently told you about. But the other day we had the fun of reading the current issue of that remarkable literary document, and are free to say that it seems a fine way to keep a group together. The "robins" of that group (all Round Tablers) are widely separated geographically, and so far only three have seen one another. But what meetings are in store for them! And the Round Table is grateful to be a channel for bringing young people together out across the world.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

School Offers Greatest Opportunity

Attending school is not the only road to an education. It often happens that he who acquires the best education does not attend school. Books, lectures, observations, experimentation, research: all offer opportunities for mental growth. Many of our greatest students are outside the class-rooms; those men and women who are always curious, always looking for knowledge. The school, however, offers the greatest opportunity and we should make use of it whenever possible.—From "The Saturday Letters," by Raymond E. Manchester. (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company).

Here a Scholar Dons His Spurs

Brookings as a Setting For Distinguished Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Brookings Institution is known wherever economic and governmental research are held in esteem, yet few realize that a select number of students reside within its walls.

Brookings reports have been coming into my hands for years, but not until I met a friend in the corridors of the institution, and learned that he held a "Research Training Fellowship" there, did a door open for me into one of the most unusual student centers in the world.

In Geneva and elsewhere there are graduate schools where great freedom is given to advanced students, but the Brookings Institution goes farther in this direction than any known to me. Even to be awarded a fellowship, the students must have completed the work for the Ph. D. degree, be working on a doctoral thesis, or actually have taken the degree. Special provision is also made for mature persons without extensive academic training, but otherwise qualified. The one-year fellowship is designed to give such students an opportunity to pursue any research of interest to themselves, with all of Washington's resources at hand.

Fellowships Financed By Many Schools

This past year there have been 14 fellows, including two girls. Many of them came through the co-operation of other institutions of higher learning. The universities and research centers which co-operate with the Brookings Institution in financing these fellowships are Yale, Cornell, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Brown, Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Radcliffe, Ohio State, and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

If you have been inside the Brookings building, facing Lafayette Park and within hailing distance of the White House, possibly you admired the tiled corridor leading along a garden patio. That corridor leads to the student quarters. First there is a large lounge with fireplace, beamed ceiling and divans that invite lingering after dinner. Of a Sunday afternoon the sun-filled patio reflects into the room.

Visitors From World at Large

Here come visitors from all Washington, and that means visitors also from the world at large. Economists, professors, diplomats, political refugees, governmental officials—you may meet any of them here. Under a special arrangement aimed to bring the students into association with leaders in economics and government, cards are issued to non-students, entitling these visitors to privileges of the institution.

The luncheon period is the high spot of the day. All students are expected to be there. Distinguished guests contribute to the conversation. After luncheon, groups gravitate to the lounge. Few are the subjects of world interest which do not enter into these stimulating talks.

Upstairs, each student has a combined study and bedroom. There is also an upstairs lounge built for comfort and informality, where my friend entertained me and introduced me to several of the students.

Just at present the number of fellows from abroad has been reduced to one by circumstances beyond the control of the Brookings Institution, such as immigration and other restrictions. In the past there have been as many as three of four overseas students. Countries represented have been Japan, Italy, Canada, Germany, England, and Switzerland.

Now what of the manner of instruction in this unusual school? Both "instruction" and "school" are words hardly fitting the case; they are words for beginners, and Brookings Institution is dealing with advanced students. There are no courses in the formal sense of the word. Lectures are given, but are entirely voluntary, as in many European universities. The closest approach to formal instruction comes in a series of seminars on methods of research.

Aside from or with these aids, as the case may be, the fellows pursue their individual bents. They are free to consult with authorities in their field, either on the Brookings research staff or elsewhere in Washington. The priceless resources of the Library of Congress and of a score of specialized libraries are at their disposal.

Intense Practicality

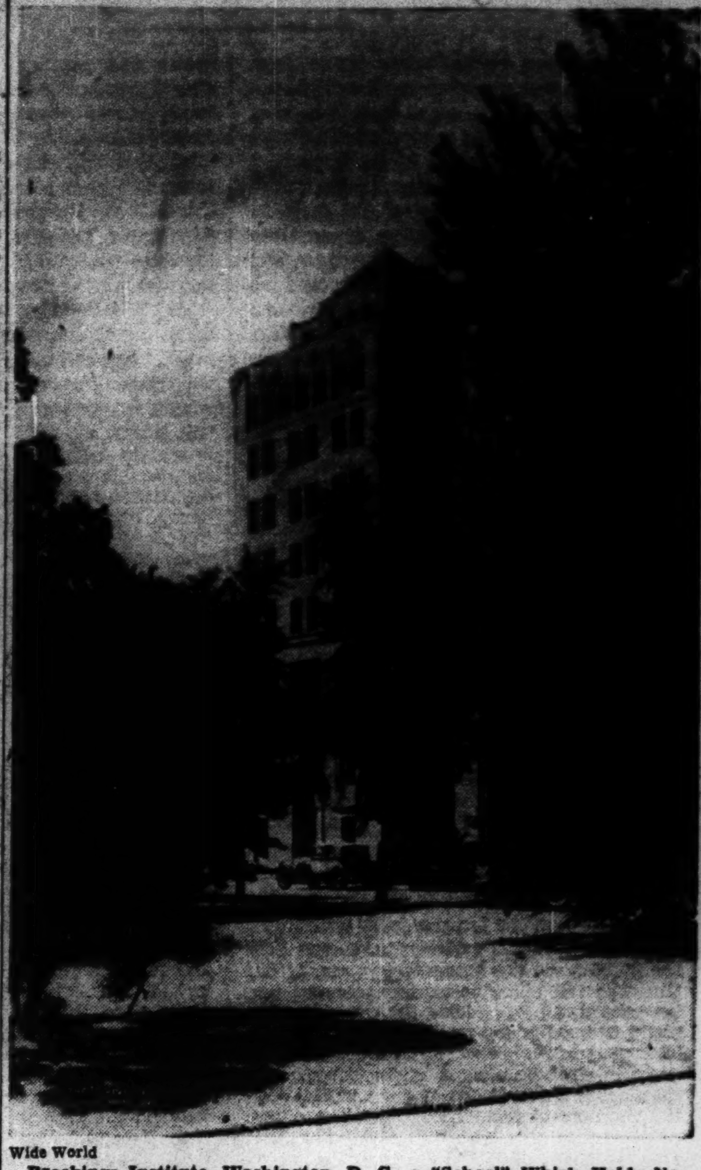
Some idea of the quality of work being done by the fellows is given in the distinguished record of those who have studied here. Leverett S. Lyon, Executive Vice-President in charge of the training division, recalls as students many now doing fine work in economics and government.

Intense practicality marks the work. Lectures are kept close to current problems, but always in the broad setting of the past, and in view of the beckoning paths of the future. The list of lecturers includes such names as Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Railroad Co-ordinator, J. B. Condliffe, Editor, League of Nations annual World Economic Survey, and many others.

The students sometimes contribute to the work of the institution itself, when their thesis subjects fall in line with some major topic on which the institution staff is conducting research. In this way they start "producing" even while they are still students. Such a result is natural in a student center of the kind hidden away behind the prestige of the Brookings Institution itself.

Is there a more unusual graduate school in the world? As a final clincher, the school gives no degrees. The practice ended some time ago. With it went the last tie to formal education, and with this step came the unquestioned allegiance to research in that last student stage when a student dons his intellectual spurs.

ROLAND H. SHARP



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Brief Voyage

SO FAR have we Bostonians turned from the sea that almost the harbor might not be there at all. Now and then, to be sure, a salt fog is thick in the crooked streets. Sometimes there is a sea smell in the air, and a cool breath through the summer heat. And once in a great while there shakes over the city the long, grumbling bellow of some sea monster putting out to the gray wastes and trumpeting its rejoicing, or coming in from beyond the Brewsters, dripping with brine and mystery. But these reminders come only rarely. There are days and weeks when, for all we know, the city might be miles inland; and, if we went east, beyond the narrow round of the day's travel, there might be again busy streets running into suburbs, the suburbs blending imperceptibly into low green hills. Our heritage of the sea is almost forgotten.

Now and then, like a lost dream, it comes back to us. Some chance current shifts the day's round. We must go north, across the harbor. And as we go down, and past the first old rose-red brick buildings, and past the first oilskin scarecrows swinging outside shops, and see the first gulls drifting beyond roof tops, we begin to remember.

* * *

THE FERRY HOUSE, this long, echoing shed with the bright lozenge of sunlight at its further end, is the gateway to the sea. A dusky and cool gateway; beyond the barred portcullis and the raised drawbridge, there is a glimpse of flat blue water. The square is bright and empty. A gull planes past; far out the incoming ferry edges into view. Flat decked and stumpy it swings, fills the center of the frame, then the foreground. A bell jangles faintly, and wings of white water spread from the paddles, lip the outstretched arms of the slip. The tall piling rocks and recovers; you hear the thresh of paddles, the creaking complaint of wood as the ferry settles to its berth. The gangplank lowers, hesitates, then goes down in final decision. A chain jangles, and the sloping tunnel of the gateway is loud with the murmur of feet. The flood of incoming passengers mounts, with boys racing ahead; it grows to spate, dwindles; the last elderly gentleman, intent on the last pages of the newspaper, plods finally past. The gates swing wide for us.

We go down. And with that first cool breath of the harbor, that thickly brackish scent of salt water and waterlogged wood that lingers under wharves, we have left the land and its perplexities. Something of the quiet, the timelessness of the sea is already ours. Here is an old world, forever new. Muted by this sea scent, already the rumble of traffic is far away and dim; incredibly distant now seem the hot streets, the busy trucks, the intent men with tight lips. The gangway lifts, drops slightly under our slow feet. We go through the white cabin to the forward deck.

* * *

ABOUT THIS FIRST long view of the harbor, there is always a deep satisfaction. The shadow of the pilot house lies dark on the narrow planking of the deck, and pigeons swirl down in a bright cloud, walk delicately on pink feet, a ripple of light on their iridescent necks. The rail is warm under your elbows. Ashore, you narrow eyes against the sun; here there seems always a soft silver haze. The great harbor floor reaches far, flat, slightly ruffled, almost empty. The tide makes; in midchannel two anchored steamships point seaward. The distant islands, the headlands are lifted above a bright shimmering band. Riding an invisible ramp, two gulls swing slowly past, so closely that you see the feet drawn tight under the gray bellies, the quick heads turning. A faint breath of east wind makes in with the tide, and you breathe deep, and slowly.

To the left—tut-tut!—to port there is the quick, sweet stroke of a bell, an answering mutter of paddles. The high, white prow of the Nantasket boat quivers as the paddle wheels revolve slowly, one forward, one back. The bow swings out. A hawser splashes and is hauled in dripping. The stern hawser tightens; further seaward points the bow; there is again that sharp bell stroke and she moves ahead. She swirls past, and the pigeons rise with a whistling of wings; the long, twisting white wake alone links her to the shore. High aloft, faces look down, and a small boy in a sailor suit waves a sand shovel. The faces dwindle as the wake straightens.

* * *

NOW COMES THE last voyager, mopping his forehead. The gate clangs, and the whistle booms, and the last lingering pigeon flutters aloft. We sail. The rail under your elbow quivers, and the scored piling slips slowly past. Aft, there is a vast churning as the paddles turn and steady to a rhythmic beating. Slowly the long, curving perspective of the wharves shifts and opens; they thrust out blunt-ended fingers and over their flat roofs white funnels smoke lazily. You pick out the New York boat, a banana freighter in from Port Limon, the Novia Scotia boat. They lie drowsing and quiet; the long sheds rumble faintly, and through wide doors you see figures move in cool dusk. There is an air of deliberation about these wharves. How many ships, how many cargoes, they have seen come and go! Snows and pinkies from Down East, trim fishermen with silver-heaped holds, frigates and East Indiamen and Baltic brigs, fruiters from Palermo and Cadiz, their scented cargoes marbling this cool New England air with alien scents. The rail pulses under your elbows; the lazy funnels blend and merge; the far reach beyond the gray haze of the Navy Yard opens slowly. The wharves drowse, remember.

* * *

WE MAKE OUT. A tug passes, with that squat, dogged busyness of tugboats. An Italian fisherman is putting out, a blue haze drifting astern. She weaves in the tug's wake; on the bow deck a sprawled figure lies asleep; in the cockpit a man in a red sweater and black watch-cap baits hooks and steers. He flirts the wheel. A silver spray dollops aboard, and the sleeper splutters awake. They pass, and your eye follows. Two freighters are in, a cruiser-sterned Greek and a Danish tramp with a tall red funnel. What strange cargoes have they brought? Olives and currants, honey and white marble from the Piraeus? Warm wool from Iceland, steel from Sweden, golden butter from the flat Danish meadows? They are silent, pointing seaward; very close, just beyond the Brewsters, seems the smoky gray of the Cattegat, and neat Copenhagen, the tumbled blue of the Mediterranean and white walls amid the gray-green of olives. We move, leave the freighters astern. Slowly the distant islands wheel and dissolve, merge and shift and blend. Four factory chimneys in a line turn in military drill; further still the Blue Hills shoulder up their plum-colored bulks. Down the channel, from a hidden pass between the islands, comes a steamer, a toy in the distance. The smoke from her funnel is a fan-shaped wing drifting above her, like a dark sail bearing her silently in.

* * *

NOW WE, TOO, come in. Like a painted backdrop the shore nears, moves flatly toward us. Tugs cluster about a liner's stern, busy and panting; a white plume from her stack and, a moment after, a long grumbling mutter of sound speeds past over the flat harbor floor. There is a white threshing under her counter; the tugs cheep and scuttle. There comes the flat, muffled rattle of coal, the thud of lifts, the clangor of smitten iron from the floating dock. A bell sounds, and the rail beneath your elbow is quiet. We drift, slow; a pigeon sweeps over the waiting half bowl of the slip; the hiss of wings, and it walks delicately, neck shimmering, bright eye cocked. The wooden walls close in on either hand. We touch, and the tall piling bends and recovers. Paddles thresh more loudly, and the narrowing lane of water is white and sudsy. Now we creep, touch again. In a nostalgic smell of salt water, of waterlogged wood, a deckhand makes fast a hawser. It tightens, and the gangway lowers, pauses, swoops swiftly downward. A chain jingles. Boys race ahead, and the long tunnel echoes with the murmur of feet.

And, as we go ashore, the brief voyage over, we are faintly envious of all those who use ferries daily. For them each morning must be a fresh landing on shores of adventure, each evening home-turning a journeying to far places.

DANIEL CHASE

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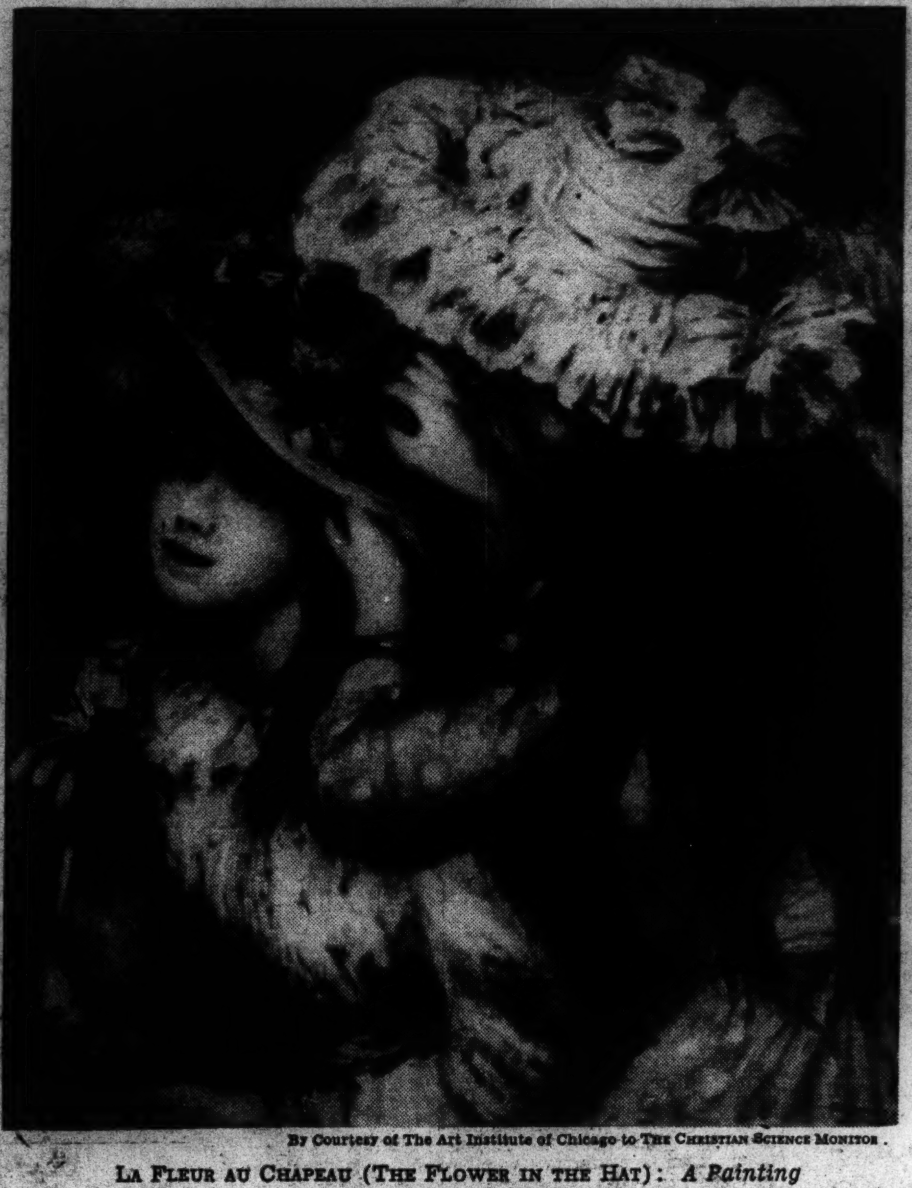
California Bean Fields

BEAN fields are beautiful. Whether they lie on the sides of hills or on flat mesa-lands above the sea, still they are beautiful. Every row of them is straight and so carefully drawn that the whole is like a mosaic in jade and ivory, with the red of California soil cementing it together. The way each leaf moves in the wind is beautiful, the slow rise and fall of it along the afternoon and the reaching out of each delicate tendril, thin as air. The drifting of butterflies above pale blossoms is beautiful, too, yellow ones and blue ones and some which are pale pink like the petals of a wild rose gone adventuring. Bean fields are beautiful in the light of early morning and beautiful when late afternoon clothes them in cool shadow; but, when the moon, white-footed and alone, walks in them at midnight, then they are the loveliest of all. Then silver lays its spell over everything. It hangs flickering from the tips of leaves and lies coiled and still inside each curving pod. It builds up tall, shining mountains between each row and sinks bright lunar craters for small creatures to stumble in. It causes bright seas to rise and fall with every slow movement of the wind and maroons dark hills in the midst of loveliness. Bean fields are beautiful when the song of the lark is still new in the morning, and beautiful when the dusk comes with the crying of crickets and the voices of doves; but, when the young moon walks abroad on a summer night, then they are the most beautiful of all.

T. E. L.



By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LA FLEUR AU CHAPEAU (THE FLOWER IN THE HAT): *A Painting by Pierre Auguste Renoir*

OF THE modern French masters, Renoir is perhaps the most loved. Each year adds to the historic perspective in which he may be judged. Indeed, he seems to grow more significant, more touching with time; less suited to the limits of a school or category, into which we are inclined to place each artist.

Renoir had not the inclination for research, the emphatic preoccupation with palettes and theories, the boastful, detached and impersonal attitude of his fellow painters. He was one among them in his devotion to painting; he knew and consorted with them, but he possessed what they lacked, a natural joyousness, a spontaneity, a bouyancy. He shrank from any strict disciplinary rules, painting light, the elusive light which warms, which ripens, which enriches; light which leaves in its path full, rounded forms, sumptuous textures.

The Impressionists, whose ranks he might well have joined, were more analytical, more systematic in transmitting the illusion of light to the canvas. Renoir's light resulted from bolder brushstrokes, from larger patches of color, a more vigorous play of contrasts. It seems closer in character to that of Giorgione, the Venetian.

"The Flower in the Hat" was painted in his finest period, when he had cultivated his characteristic manner, free, bold and ample. The subject is typical, disclosing his interest in simple people engaged in everyday activities. Renoir could lend distinction to the plain and promote interest in the dull. He had the modern artist's ability to see beauty in the unconventional. In the hands of a lesser craftsman this free, broad manner could become untidy and confused. It required the genius of Renoir to promote an underlying unity, to bind the forms together through the vitality of design.

D. A.

The Element of Possibility

MANY years ago, when I was a child, and when things were done on a smaller scale than they are today, I used to frequent a Penny Bazaar.

As far as I can remember there was nothing among the goods displayed to attract a little girl, but that did not matter. The fact that I had a penny of my own, and that any one of the articles might, therefore, be mine, gave me peculiar pleasure. I can recollect escaping from my nurse one hot summer day, with a sticky coin clasped in my hand, and standing on tiptoe before a tray of cotton reels. I don't suppose I bought a cotton reel; it would have been no use to me, as I was still too young to sew, but the fact that after all these years the thought of that tray remains, proves that the Penny Bazaar played a very definite part in my young life.

Today the penny has given place to the sixpence. I do not have to escape from a nurse in order to enjoy the simple pleasure of pushing my way through the crowds that pack the Sixpenny Store. Rather do I try to avoid the suggestion that, since I do not need a jewelled ring, or a fountain pen, or a mechanical toy, or an ice cream, or, in fact, anything at all, I am only taking up valuable space. By way of appeasing my conscience, therefore, I make a purchase every now and then.

One might suppose that Penny Bazaars and Sixpenny Stores have little or no connection with newspaper advertisements, but one would be wrong. There is no doubt in my mind that I get precisely the same kind of pleasure from letting my eye travel over a page of advertisements as I did when allowing it to feast upon the tray of cotton reels. I may not need a Unique and Beautiful Marine Residence in Sussex, or a Picturesque Old House in the Chiltern Hills, or an Agricultural and Sporting Property in the Highlands, but the knowledge that the lease of my London flat is rapidly coming to an end acts in exactly the same way as the sticky penny once did. It introduces the element of possibility.

And here, again, conscience is apt to be troublesome.

The question arises with curious insistence as to whether it is perfectly honest to answer an advertisement for, say, a cottage unless one really means business. It is easy to argue for and against. How do I know, I ask myself, that the Georgian Gem on the borders of Kent may not be the home for me when my seventh floor flat in Kensington is no longer available? Or that the Country Cottage of Character in Bucks, with its oak floors and stone fireplaces, would not meet my needs? In my heart of hearts I feel pretty sure that I should never live in either, but the thought of the pleasant run down between hedges topped with wild roses, and with fields of new-mown hay scenting the air, gets the better of me; and, forgetting my scruples I set off, with a torn piece of newspaper in my hand, to play the game of living somewhere.

It is a thrilling game if played properly; if one is willing to go to the lengths of taking measurements, and planning where each piece of furniture shall stand; if one has time to decide what shall be done with the garden, and whether or not it would be best to keep all the fruit trees, and how much of the rough grass could be turned into a lawn, and if the soil would be good for roses. It becomes so enthralling that one is apt to forget it is only a game and begin to take it seriously; to step, as it were, across the border and feel one's feet on new ground.

I lived in dozens of cottages—I lived vigorously, if only for an hour. I have climbed crooked stairways with a country moon to guide me and slept in quaint little up-and-down rooms and wakened very early with the sun. I have listened to winter rain falling on the thatch and filling the water butt. I have sat long into the night with never a sound within or without. I have placed the kind of neighbors I specially wanted in the nearest houses, and lingered about the village fancying myself a resident and trying to think how I could spend money away from London. I have paused outside the draper's shop, with hats at half-a-crown and frocks at five shillings, and thought of myself as placing entire trust in the small establishment, or as never buying anything again. I have done all these things in Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Kent, and shall go on doing them, no doubt, in a dozen other counties so long as advertising columns lure me on.

Some day, perhaps, I shall appease my conscience by buying a cottage, and then the game will be over.

D. A. L.

Summer Rain

GREAT drops fall suddenly
On grass and clover;
Dark clouds pass over
While dragon-fly and bee
Furl tightly gossamer wings.
Somewhere a robin sings.

As suddenly clear sky
Defeats the shower,
And in an hour
The dripping leaves are dry.
The setting sun shines warm
On meadow, wood and farm.

LOUISE DARCY

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE owners of a large city store started the process of renovating the building both within and without. When work on the exterior walls was begun, a high protective fence was built, and on the corner appeared the word "Progress." As she was approaching the corner one morning, the writer was impressed with the clear simplicity of this one word. Immediately there came to thought the statement by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "progress is the law of God" (p. 233).

Upon reaching home, the writer read the concluding words of the passage just quoted, namely, "whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil." What a glorious promise! All thought of inability, all fear and doubt disappear before the sense of certainty expressed in that statement. No wavering or personal responsibility, no self-depreciation—just a clear statement of truth—"what we can certainly fulfil," because we are in truth the sons of God.

Mortal mind often exhibits two opposite qualities in its effort to progress: either a cocksure sense of personal efficiency, or else a self-depreciation that feels someone else could accomplish the work better than oneself. A false sense of personal efficiency must mean certain failure sooner or later, for the old adage is still true (Proverbs 16:18), "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall." Self-depreciation has acknowledged failure before the start, and naturally failure betrays itself. What is to be done? A false sense of self is to be overcome. There is no other solution. This is possible in Christian Science, since it teaches that one can do nothing of himself. All right activity belongs to the one Supreme Being—God. The one great exponent of true humility, true activity—Christ Jesus—did not hesitate to declare (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing," and again (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Victorious thought! How could there be failure when the one intelligence is doing the work? But true it is that only the truly humble dare to declare this spiritual fact. The son of God gives God the entire glory, knowing that He is All-in-all.

One day the writer spent some moments in watching a game of shuffleboard. Just at the moment of her arrival, one of the players was heard to say to his opponents: "Well, you did not do very well. Now watch me put the disks where they belong." He took his shots, and to his growing concern, each shot went far astray. At the last shot he sat down with a look of utter incredulity. His partner then took her turn. She was an unobtrusive little woman who said as she stepped forward, "You know I am rather new at this, so if you will please be patient with me, I shall do the best I can." Every shot told, and she was heartily congratulated by the opposing side.

How far humbly doing one's best takes one! Mrs. Eddy tells us that "victory rests on the side of immutable right" (Science and Health, p. 446). God is immutably right. Then we must stand on God's side always. If men understood this truth, they would progress naturally and normally, and their progress would be inevitable, for this is law. It is only when one believes oneself to be mortal that progress is delayed, for the acceptance of mortality as real brings the beliefs of stagnation and dissolution. The inexorable law of God, good, is bringing to the surface the erroneous claims of sin, disease, and death. And eventually Love will swallow them up, because Love dissolves the miasma of all error. Then will the universe of Spirit be understood as reigning supreme, and man be recognized as the son of God—spiritual, not material. This is progress, the only real progression into the promised land. We shall take many forward steps in many ways, and shall do so continually and effectually until that perfect day appears.

Truly the world today in its inventions and its explorations is continually progressing from matter to Mind; from animal courage to humble moral courage, from sense to Soul. Our constant, unceasing prayer should be that we shall progress in the understanding of God, Love, Life, until we "awake, with thy likeness." How clearly the effect of right progress is brought out in a familiar hymn:

> "God is working His purpose out
> As year succeeds to year,
> God is working His purpose out
> And the time is drawing near;
>
> "Nearer and nearer draws the time,
> The time that shall surely be,
> When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God
> As the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Progrès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES propriétaires d'un grand magasin résolurent de moderniser leur immeuble, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur. Lorsque ce fut le tour de la façade, les ouvriers dressèrent une haute palissade protectrice, à l'angle de laquelle on pouvait lire l'inscription: "Progrès." Un matin, alors que l'auteur approchait du chantier, la claire simplicité de cet unique mot la frappa. Immédiatement il lui vint à l'esprit un énoncé de Mary Baker Eddy, qui déclare à la page 233 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le progrès est la loi de Dieu."

Une fois chez elle, l'auteur lut la conclusion du passage ci-dessus—"laquelle loi n'exige de nous que ce que nous pouvons certainement accomplir." Quelle glorieuse promesse! Les croyances d'incapacité, les doutes, les craintes, tout cela disparait devant la certitude qu'exprime cette déclaration. Il n'y a là ni incertitude, ni responsabilité personnelle, ni dépréciation de soi-même; c'est un énoncé bien clair de la vérité—"ce que nous pouvons certainement accomplir," parce que nous sommes réellement les fils de Dieu.

Il arrive souvent que dans les efforts qu'il fait pour progresser, l'entendement mortel manifeste l'une ou l'autre de ces deux qualités contraires: tantôt l'assurance exagérée de ses capacités personnelles, tantôt le dénigrement de soi-même et l'impression qu'un autre pourrait mieux faire le travail dont il s'agit. Un faux sens de capacités personnelles aboutit immanquablement à l'échec, car il est toujours vrai cet ancien adage (Proverbes 16:18): "L'orgueil précède l'écrasement, et la présomption d'esprit, la ruine." Quant à la dépréciation de soi-même, elle admet les échecs même avant le départ, et naturellement ces échecs la trahissent. Que faut-il faire? Il s'agit de vaincre le faux sens du moi. C'est l'unique solution du problème. La Science Chrétienne rend cela possible, car elle enseigne qu'on ne peut rien faire par soi-même. Toute activité juste appartient à l'Être suprême, à Dieu. Le Christ Jésus, qui a donné le plus grand exemple d'humilité et d'activité véritables, déclarait sans hésitation (Jean 5:30): "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même"; il disait en outre (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Pensée victorieuse! Comment un échec pourrait-il se produire lorsque l'unique intelligence fait le travail? Mais seuls ceux qui sont véritablement humbles osent déclarer ce fait spirituel. Sachant que Dieu est Tout-en-tout, le fils de Dieu ne rend gloire qu'à Lui.

Un jour l'auteur put observer sur le pont d'un navire quelques personnes jouant au galet. En arrivant, elle entendit qu'un des joueurs disait à ses adversaires: "Eh bien, vous ne vous êtes pas distingués. Regardez-moi mettre ces galets là où ils doivent être." Il poussa successivement tous les disques, et vit avec un déplaisir croissant que chacun d'eux s'égarait. Au dernier coup, l'incrédulité se marqua sur ses traits, et il alla s'asseoir. Ce fut alors le tour de sa partenaire, une modeste petite dame qui s'avança en disant: "Dans ce domaine je suis plutôt novice; mais si vous voulez bien patienter, je ferai de mon mieux." Chaque coup réussit, et le camp opposé félicita cordialement la joueuse.

Comme ils avancent ceux qui font de leur mieux en toute humilité! Mrs. Eddy nous assure que "la victoire se trouve du côté du droit immuable" (*Science et Santé*, p. 446). Dieu a raison, immuablement. Il nous faut donc toujours être du côté de Dieu. Si les hommes comprenaient cette vérité, ils progresseraient d'une manière naturelle, normale; et selon la loi divine, leurs progrès seraient inévitables. C'est seulement lorsqu'on croit être mortel que les progrès sont tardifs, car tenir la mortalité pour réelle entraine les croyances de stagnation et de désintégration. L'inexorable loi de Dieu, du bien, fait remonter à la surface les prétentions erronées du péché, de la maladie, de la mort. Et tôt ou tard l'Amour les engloutira, parce que l'Amour détruit tous les miasmes de l'erreur. Alors on comprendra que l'univers de l'Esprit est suprême; on reconnaîtra l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu—spirituel et non matériel. Voilà ce qui constitue le progrès, la seule vraie progression par laquelle nous entrons dans la terre promise. C'est ainsi que nous avancerons dans bien des domaines; et cette avance se poursuivra d'une manière effective et continue jusqu'à l'avènement du jour parfait.

Par ses inventions, ses explorations, le monde à notre époque ne cesse de progresser, quittant la matière pour s'approcher de l'Entendement; il passe du courage animal à l'humble courage moral, il évolue des sens à l'Ame. Croître dans la compréhension de Dieu, de l'Amour, de la Vie, jusqu'à ce que nous nous éveillions à "ta ressemblance," telle devrait être notre prière constante. Un cantique bien connu fait clairement ressortir les résultats du progrès véritable:

> "Dieu accomplit tous Ses desseins
> Au cours des lentes années;
> Dieu accomplit tous Ses desseins,
> Et l'heure approche à grands pas.
>
> "De plus en plus elle s'approche,
> L'heure qui doit arriver,
> Où la gloire de Dieu remplira notre terre
> Comme l'eau couvre les mers."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Cotswolds

COULD one be weary,
when the road
by Windrush lies
and Evenlode?

PETER J. HENNICKER HEATON

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HEALTH
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1937 ★★

Closing Stocks Pages [illegible] Bonds — Curb

Mayor Calls Fin Com 'Packed Jury'; U. S. Scans Incomes of Politicians

Boston Today

Mayor Demands Commission Resign

BULLETIN

For the second time today Mayor Mansfield late this afternoon called upon the present membership of the Finance Commission to resign. He charged that the present Codman Hill hearings were a re-echo of the Dolan case.

Stung by a remark by Commissioner E. Mark Sullivan that he "must share the infamy" of the failure of certain department heads to properly supervise the funds of the city, Mayor Mansfield brought the morning session of the Codman Hill Construction Company investigation by the Finance Commission to a disorderly conclusion by a demand that this "packed jury" resign.

"This hearing ought to close now. I would be justified in walking out!" shouted the Mayor.

"This hearing is a farce. It is political, every bit of it, and has been from the start . . . I have four commissioners against me. Only the chairman is fair-minded."

Mayor Mansfield's outburst was provoked by the opinion of Commissioner Sullivan that the mayor should share "the infamy" of failure to "properly supervise and efficiently manage" the funds of the city. The impasse was reached by Mr. Sullivan after an admission by the Mayor he had power both to appoint and to dismiss subordinate department heads.

Mayor Agrees

Mr. Sullivan then reminded the Mayor that after Maj. Roswell G. Hall was appointed manager of the real estate of the White Fund, its administration was carried out by city department heads, supervised by the board of trustees, of which the mayor is chairman.

The mayor agreed with these observations.

Mr. Sullivan then directly addressed the mayor, stating, "You must share the infamy of their failure (the department heads) to properly supervise and efficiently manage funds of the city.

"Is there infamy here?" the mayor asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Sullivan. "Why, two men have already gone to jail."

"Your mind is already made up in this case," charged the Mayor, rising to his feet.

"I'll be frank to say it is," was Mr. Sullivan's reply.

"I demand that Mr. Sullivan resign at once," shouted the Mayor. "I'm not a defendant in this case. I's a witness. I protest against a man who has his mind made up. How many others on this board have a clear and open mind?"

"This hearing is a farce. It is political, every bit of it, and has been from the start.

Hints "Packed Jury"

"Even the prosecutor is a candidate for mayor. I'm talking now before a packed jury that no civilized tribunal in the world would allow to go on. I'd be justified in walking out."

Turning directly toward Mr. Sullivan the Mayor shouted, "You're disqualified."

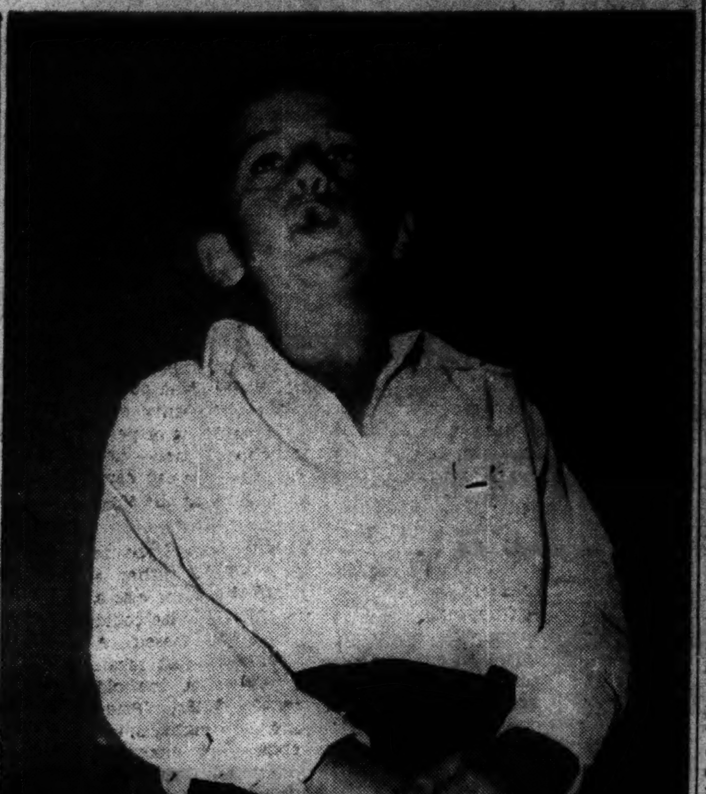
This statement was applauded by a gallery in the crowded chamber.

To this Mr. Sullivan replied with some heat: "Just as our report showed in 1936, you've had a gang of contractors mulcting the city. We knew the facts before we began this hearing. We knew about the rotten system that has been going on under you."

"Now the cat is out of the bag," shouted the Mayor. "You can't give me a fair trial here."

At this point, and after several unsuccessful attempts, Mr. Farnum broke into the dispute. At least half

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Demers

Of West Roxbury, Whistling "When I Grow Too Old to Dream"

Best Whistlers' Contest Reveals Youthful Talent

Plenty of air—both sweet and slightly sour—filled the Roxbury municipal building this morning as 24 champion whistlers from Boston playgrounds competed for the title "best whistler in the city."

All under 12 years of age, the boys competently—if not all harmoniously—demonstrated the best-recognized trait of boyhood. Some used fingers, some merely puckered their lips, while still others wheezed through their teeth—but all at least made a noise. At the end the title seemed to be pretty evenly divided among the lot.

This whistling contest is an annual affair, conducted under the auspices of the park department with Director William M. Long in charge. Elimination contests are held on all Boston playgrounds and the cream of the crop is selected for the finals.

All in Rare Form

The champions appeared this morning both in overalls and in suits, some with hair combed and others looking as if they had just got out of bed. All, however, were in rare form. As they gathered preparatory to taking their places on the stage, a shrill cacophony of sounds ranging from the upper register to the lower burst over the audience of playground supervisors and parents.

Once on the stage, the boys were the essence of decorum. They sat quietly while others performed, each peeking down the line and mentally counting the number of contestants before his own name was called.

First on the program was William Ryan, who whistled "The Whistler and His Dog." The part of the dog was taken by another contestant. Bill rushed the whistler through the woods at a rate of 45 miles per hour, but in the end the dog finally managed to catch up and yelp his 'woof woof."

Ralph Benton, the aforementioned

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Boston Imports Pass Those Of Philadelphia

Winches on Boston's piers creaked a song of triumph today as Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port, announced the city's increased imports had at last risen above those of Philadelphia, its continuous rival.

The spectacular recovery of trade that restored the port of Boston to its place in the sun of overseas commerce, continues with undiminished volume, Mr. Maynard said.

Official figures issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington show the value of imports for consumption at Boston for the first five months of this year to be $114,845,535 compared with $63,736,260 for the same period of 1936.

Philadelphia Led in 1936

Philadelphia, which was ahead of Boston by about $3,000,000 a year ago has been outdistanced by about $26,000,000 this year, Mr. Maynard declared. At Philadelphia, imports also increased this year. For the first five months they were worth $88,648,729, compared to $66,582,630 a year ago.

"Boston has been found to be the seventeenth port in the entire world in tonnage of ships handled," Mr. Maynard said. "We can give it even higher ranking by co-operation to make it a better port, by increasing the number of longshoremen and by expediting the handling of freight."

Exports of Boston turned sharply upward in the same period, the value from January to May, inclusive jumping from $8,072,200 a year ago to $11,318,684 this year.

Import Figures

The business of the port last week set forth statistically was:

	Week ending July 31	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$3,311,104	$2,142,923
Imports for warehouse	389,311	296,505
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	460,259	457,021
Duties collected	619,352	520,044
Wool imports (pounds)	531,347	1,035,866
	Fiscal year July 1 to July 31	Year ago
Wool imports (pounds)	2,842,025	2,899,289
Duties collected	$2,687,689	$2,535,519

Power Control In Flood Pacts Hits New Snag

War Department Opposes States' Ownership of Dams and Reservoirs

Strict Limits Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The War Department is now understood to have lined up with the Federal Power Commission in opposing congressional ratification of the interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers.

While the Power Commission opposes the pacts' provisions giving the states a control over power, the War Department objection is expected to stress the contention that the Federal Government and not the states should have title to the dams or reservoirs to be constructed.

It is learned that at a recent White House conference, Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers, agreed that it would be contrary to federal policy to permit the states to own the dams as the pacts provide. The War Department is expected to make a report along this line to the House Flood Control Committee.

Gets President's Views

Objections to the power provisions in the pacts are definitely assigned to President Roosevelt by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann of Connecticut. Mr. Kopplemann, after a conference with the President yesterday, states that the latter will approve the pacts if they make clear that the Federal Government retains control of the generation and use of power to be developed from the good control projects. The Representative likewise says he understands that the President wants the title to the dams to be vested in the Federal Government.

In an effort to end the ratification wrangling in Congress, Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts said today that the plans to introduce, probably this week, an amended Connecticut River compact, with the hope that some one will do the same for the similar Merrimack compact. The proposed Casey resolution for ratification would eliminate from the compact the power control and ownership provisions that are objected to.

Limited to Flood Control

The result would be a flood control compact only, citing the agreed-on allocation of land and damage costs among the states. If approved by Congress, the amended pact would go to the states concerned for approval or disapproval. If states agree to it, the compact would become effective with approval by the Secretary of War. Congressional approval would not be required.

Mr. Casey, who last week predicted both administration objectives which today are clearly seen and who was the first to announce the dam-ownership issue, declared he hopes that his proposed amended compact will win approval. It constitutes the only chance for ratification, he added.

Northeast Harbor Dredging Survey Is Before Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee recommended yesterday that the War Department survey Northeast Harbor, Maine, to determine the feasibility of dredging it to a 15-foot depth.

On motion of Senator Wallace H. White of Maine, the committee agreed to list the project among surveys authorized in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. The measure already has passed the House, and has been favorably reported by the Senate committee.

The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Selectmen of Mount Desert Island have urged that the channel be dredged to a depth of 15 feet to accommodate yachts, while the town builds piers and supplementary structures.

Challenger Undergoes Preening for Race

By a Staff Photographer

Endeavour II on Ways at Herreshoff's Yards, Bristol, R. I.

Sopwith Orders Rayon Sail As Surprise in Third Race; Wife Saw Ranger Using One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3—T. O. M. Sopwith has a surprise up his sleeve.

If the wind is light tomorrow off Sakonet Point when his Endeavour II hits the line in the third race with Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, this surprise will billow forth in the form of a great new Genoa sail made of rayon. This is the type of sail that has ballooned out in front of Ranger as she had sped with the wind, and is the sail that some observers contend accounts for much—not all—of the margin of victory Ranger has enjoyed over Endeavour in the first two races of this series.

There is nothing new, of course, about using a Genoa jib. American yachtsmen make free use of them in light air. The theory is simply that in a mild breeze one should get up as much canvas as possible to catch the available wind.

There naturally comes a point where the size of the sail makes it heavier than the air. Then it collapses and spills the wind. Such was the picture when Endeavour finished last Saturday. The answer to that is to get the Genoa of light but sturdy material so it will bulge out even in a whisper of wind.

Mrs. Sopwith Spied It

Mr. Vanderbilt apparently made an interesting innovation when, at the suggestion of a large chemical concern, he had a double clewed, quadrilateral, triple section Genoa made of a rayon mixture, light, smooth to the wind surface, yet strong.

Mrs. Sopwith, so the story goes, in her official role of timekeeper, spotted the Vanderbilt sail Saturday when it was publicly viewed for the first time. Her woman's knowledge of fabrics told her what it was, and from the Sopwiths' yacht flashed an order for one just like it.

Mr. Sopwith asked for today's postponement to check his boat and also with the hope that the new sail would be delivered in time for use in tomorrow's race, and that is the surprise he has up his sleeve—if the air is light.

If, however, that old Greek god of the wind, Aeolus, blows with more fervor tomorrow, Mr. Sopwith and his crew will not mind. They say they like the stronger winds better. They are more accustomed to them in England.

In England, it is known, many races, probably most races, are run through white caps, which means that a more than 12-knot wind is blowing. In neither encounter off Newport so far has there been that much wind.

Designed for a Blow

Endeavour's whole design, including its long overhanging bow, is designed for winds of from 15 to 30 knots. Its best suit of sails is made for that type wind and its crew is most familiar with it.

And that is what Endeavour expected to find in America.

It is recalled that in issuing his challenge Mr. Sopwith specifically asked that the race be sailed in July rather than in September, as it was in 1934. It was his information that in early July the winds off Newport are generally similar to those in England. Unfortunately, Ranger could not be made ready for early July, but Mr. Sopwith hoped the July winds would prevail into the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'McCormack Day' Marked by House; Three Bills Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts enjoyed something of a field day yesterday, when the House passed three of his bills. In each case passage was unanimous and without debate.

One measure requires the registration of all alien political propagandists. This bill, which Mr. McCormack believes will allow this Government both to keep tabs on and to investigate foreign propagandists, is the recommendation of the special McCormack House committee of two years ago which probed un-American activities.

Another measure would permit radio stations to give to newspapers the position of ships at sea. This information, desired by a number of newspapers, but made too expensive under a federal communications order of a couple of years ago, would now be given free or at a purely nominal charge.

The third McCormack measure that sailed through the House gives pay increases to the 8000 employees of the customs service in this country. The increases would vary for different positions and would be automatic until specified limits are reached.

A. F. of L. Held More Liberal As Result of C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 3—While greater advantage could have been gained for labor as a whole by avoidance of the present struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, the trouble has brought about one good result—the liberalization of the American Federation of Labor, John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared today.

In an interview, he pointed out that as a direct result of the C. I. O. revolt, the liberalized Federation is now organizing unskilled workers who previously had no place in the formal labor movement.

At present, he said, this organization work is being accomplished by establishing "B" classifications in the international craft unions. Into these "B" classifications are taken those who cannot qualify as skilled laborers.

The initiation fees are considerably smaller than those paid by skilled workers and dues have been reduced sharply, in view of the smaller wages. These "B" classifications were established as a definite answer to the C. I. O. activity among unskilled workers.

Mr. Gatelee believes that because of the longer organizing experience of the A. F. of L., its more conservative operating methods and the closely knit system of state federations and local central labor unions, the A. F. of L. will win labor's immediate civil war.

Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., is of the same opinion, contending the C. I. O. has passed its peak in Massachusetts. Encouraged by the return of two Fisherville textile unions to the A. F. of L. fold, because of dissatisfaction with C. I. O. policies, Mr. Fenton has already announced an A. F. of L. drive in the textile field in an effort to win from the C. I. O. every worker now under the latter's textile banner.

While Fall River and New Bedford are slated for the start of the new drive, delegates from the returning Fisherville unions predicted wholesale desertion of the C. I. O. by many central Massachusetts textile unions. It is understood many of the textile unions along the Blackstone Valley have only been waiting for some group to lead the way back.

A. F. of L. Head Sees Threat Of 'Dictatorship'

'Subversive Forces' Seek Foothold, Green Tells State Federation

Held Slap at C. I. O.

Wire to Convention Thanks Massachusetts Delegates for Loyalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 3—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today charged that "subversive forces" and "imported philosophy" are seeking a foothold in the American labor movement in an effort to bring about a "dictatorship."

His warning, contained in a telegram to the fifty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in session here, was interpreted by many delegates as a slap at the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis.

His message, also thanking the convention for its "loyalty and devotion," served to cement more firmly the relations between him and the state organization, recently solidified by joint action against the C. I. O.

Housing Bill Support

Further evidence of the growing co-operation between Mr. Green and state A. F. of L. leaders came when the convention suspended rules in order to take immediate action upon a resolution requested by him urging adoption of a federal housing bill now before Congress.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 38-20. By its terms, the convention endorsed a separate telegram from Mr. Green in which his stand upon the new housing measure was disclosed.

The A. F. of L. head asked for passage of the housing bill "intact" and condemned as "dangerous" an amendment proposed by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, which would permit benefits only to low income groups by limiting the tenancy of housing projects to families with incomes not more than three times the rental.

The second day's session of the convention also heard addresses by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor, and R. Gordon Wagenet, of Washington, D. C., director of the unemployment compensation bureau of the Federal Social Security Board.

Protection of Democracy

In the telegram charging efforts to set up a dictatorship, Mr. Green said:

"The A. F. of L. is standing now, as it always has stood, for maintenance and protection of democracy and democratic procedure, the principles of organized labor which are near and dear to the heart of every worker and for the advancement of the economic, social and industrial welfare of the masses of the people.

"In addition, we will resist every attempt made by subversive forces to impose upon the organized labor movement of America an imported philosophy, designed to substitute dictatorship and autocracy in America for democratic rule, individual and collective freedom and for the right to maintain and establish trade unions founded upon the principles of industrial democracy."

Housing Bill Message

His separate message to the convention on housing legislation said:

Senator Walsh arguing for dangerous amendment (to housing bill), to limit tenancy in housing projects to families with income not more than three times rental.

This would require workers' families to pay at least one-third

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston Port Delegation Off to Study New York

Legislative action to aid the port of Boston appeared nearer today, as the Port Recess Commission prepared to sail for New York on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer New York tonight, on the first lap of a tour of ports, preparatory to compiling their final report to the Legislature.

Headed by Senator Cornelius F.

Log of the Port of Boston

Haley of Rowley, chairman, and Representative George A. Parker of Boston, vice-chairman, the delegation plan to inspect terminals at New York, Albany and Montreal, gathering data for consideration at Boston.

Fiske Wharf Purchased

"Out of politics" is the status of Fiske Wharf today. The pier, long proposed for purchase by the city, was the subject of many a long debate in the City Council and the Mayor's office. But $25,000 looked too big. The deal was never put through. Now comes Roscoe H. Prior, president of Marine Terminals, Inc., who announces purchase of Fiske Wharf and Harris Wharf, located off the foot of Hanover Street in the center of Boston's warehouse and commercial district. The piers adjoin each other with two slips, 400 to 450 feet long located on the main ship channel. The piers have an area of about 200,000 square feet, though not now in operating condition.

G.O.P. to Meet Neptune

The G. O. P. is taking a cue from the Fourth Estate.

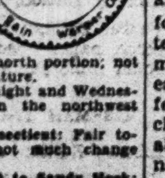
King Neptune, monarch of the deep and custodian of Davy Jones' locker, who usually appears on ship board only when vessels cross the equator, came on the steamer Steel Pier in June of 1936, right at the door of the port of Boston, while the Steel Pier was in Massachusetts Bay, to initiate newspapermen, photographers and the press in general, into the mysteries of his Court.

Tonight more than 1000 Republicans board the Steel Pier for a moonlight sail in Massachusetts Bay and Phil Weir, chairman of the committee, and Jack Nolan, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Republican Club, have completed negotiations with King Neptune for a visit to the ship tonight.

Leon Stone

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; gentle north to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers in the north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle north winds, becoming variable over the south portion; moderate northwest shifting to west over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	78	Minneapolis	74	72
Bermuda	84	92	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	72	84	New York	68	84
Denver	60	88	Norfolk	70	82
Helena	50	66	Philadelphia	76	86
Jacksonville	82	100	St. Louis	72	92
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	76	90	Washington	73	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 3, 1937.
B—Maximum Aug. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, Aug. 3, 9:15 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9:54 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Closing Concert

Pomp and Circumstance ...... Elgar
Overture to "Oberon" ...... Weber
"Spring," for Strings ...... Grieg
Rhapsody, "España" ...... Chabrier
Interval
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ...... Wagner
Meditation from "Thaïs" ...... Massenet
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ...... J. Strauss
American Fantasy ...... Victor Herbert
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

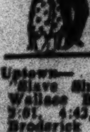
Movies

Fine Arts— Robert Donat in "39 Steps," 1, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55.

Tremont— "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone, 10 a. m., 12:52, 4:07, 6:59, 10:14. Also "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart, 9, 11:22 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:32.

Coolidge Corner— "Slave Ship," featuring Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Romance," starring Michael Whalen, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Memorial— "The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Love in a Bungalow," 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:10, 8:35.



Uptown— "Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney, 2:01, 4:43, 7:25, 10:07. Also Helen Broderick in "Meet the Missus," 1, 3:42, 6:24, 9:06.

Radio Programs Page 10

State and Orpheum— Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga," Orpheum, 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9.

Fenway and Paramount— Dick Powell and Doris Weston in "The Singing Marine," Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:16, 6:19, 9:22. Also "Big Business." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:06 a. m., 2:09, 5:12, 8:15.

Boston— Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon in "The Big Shot," 10:48 a. m., 1:06, 3:24, 5:42, 8, 10:18. Also "What Price Vengeance?" with Lyle Talbot and Wendy Barrie. 9:30, 11:57 a. m., 2:15, 4:33, 6:51.

University— "Step Lively, Jeeves," starring Arthur Treacher, 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Another Dawn," featuring Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. Also "Educating Father," featuring Jed Prouty and Spring Byington.

Arts and Sports Events

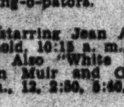
New plays and motion pictures are review in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

South Station Theater— "Crime Does Not Pay," "Ireland's Industry," "Riding the Waves," latest newsreels and other shorts.



Metropolitan— Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer and Charles Ruggles in "Exclusive," 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: "Melody Modes," featuring Niela Goodelle; Masters & Rowlings, George Prentice. Also Sing-o-pators.

Modern— "Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold, 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Music

WPA Concerts— Boston Concert Band under the direction of William A. Barrington-Sargent, Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

Tango Ensemble, Oscar Elgart, conducting. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue, Boston. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert— Boston Concert Band under the direction of William A. Barrington-Sargent. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance and lecture on Gothic Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Rotary Club— "Glimpse of Other Worlds," an illustrated talk by Dr. Arthur M. Harding. Luncheon, Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Curley Held Far Ahead in Mayoralty Race

Up and Down Beacon Hill

With the coming municipal elections about to command the spotlight in Boston, talk around City Hall these days centers upon a candidate who could beat former Gov. James M. Curley.

Under the present alignment of candidates, however, observers quite generally agree that the next mayor of Boston will be Mr. Curley.

Conceded to be the foremost Democrat in the field, Mr. Curley, politicos declare, can forget about the others of his party. When the time comes for making crosses on the ballots, they say, barring unforeseen events, there will be a minimum of 75,000 votes headed his way—enough of a majority of the estimated 250,000 to be cast to win the election.

After Mr. Curley, the mayor-makers declare, comes District Attorney William J. Foley, a Democrat, whose fairly strong South Boston backing is calculated to bring him around 40,000 votes. Next in line appears to be Maurice J. Tobin, school committeeman, who, it is said, by very reason of his office is not scheduled to count heavily at election time—at least no more than 25,000 votes—despite the fact that he may appeal to young voters. "The people of Boston won't elect a schoolboy mayor," said several onlookers at the hall.

Nichols Heads Republicans

Among the Republicans, on the other hand, strategists place former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols at the head. The lack of Nichols talk around City Hall, however, is noticeable enough to be news. Observers credit him with the ability to draw between 45,000 and 50,000 votes, and seem to let it go at that.

The only other Republican in the field at present counted on to poll a sizeable vote is City Councillor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., who may receive 25,000 votes, they say. As for lesser lights who have declared themselves candidates, including John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, observers say they will not even be on the ballot and refuse to weigh them in deciphering the campaign. The above estimated votes, they point out, are only approximate, and may be borne either east or west by the ever-changing winds of politics.

With this line-up therefore, talk seems to revolve around Mr. Curley and the as yet unknown candidate who might beat him.

McCormack to Run

The possibility of United States Representative John W. McCormack doing just that has received much comment downtown. His friends declare that he will throw his hat in the ring on Labor Day.

It is a known fact that should Mr. McCormack declare himself a candidate, he will be supported by the Parkman-Shattuck combination, which, observers declare, will throw some votes his way—but not many. The representative will earn about 35,000 votes, they say, but otherwise his campaign is hopeless. They point out that back in April, 1934, City Councillor Clement A. Norton called Mr. McCormack "one of the four horsemen of the Mansfield administration" and declare that if he runs, he will spend practically the whole campaign answering charges at the Codman Hill investigation. And as a parting shot, they ask how the representative could stand the loss of 5000 votes in Wards 6 and 7 in South Boston, because of the split in that district between him and Mr. Foley?

Strategists say that the only man to beat Mr. Curley is a man who will fight and a man who will heap ridicule on the former governor. They point to Mr. Norton as the only man who can and will do both.

Norton Still Undeclared

Mr. Norton, however, has not declared himself a candidate, but on the other hand has said he would run if he had $100,000 in campaign contributions.

Mr. Norton is known as one of the best orators at City Hall, and at City Council meetings is said to have held the attention of his fellow members and the gallery just as Mr. Curley did at the State House. In addition to getting a tremendous Republican vote, observers say, he would receive backing from the Chamber of Commerce, the Better Business Bureau and like organizations. His entrance into the fight, they declare, would narrow the field down to two candidates—Mr. Curley and Mr. Norton, who would furnish the city with one of its most spectacular and bitter fights in history.

Right now, however, without Mr. Norton, it is indicated that Mr. Curley will run some 20,000 votes ahead of his nearest competitor. He has four headquarters already in operation in the city, and, in addition, has organized a precinct committee in every precinct in Boston. He is scheduled to receive thousands of votes because of the psychology involved—in other words, politicos assert, people like a winner and sometimes will vote for the man they think has the best chance, instead of picking the man who might be better qualified.

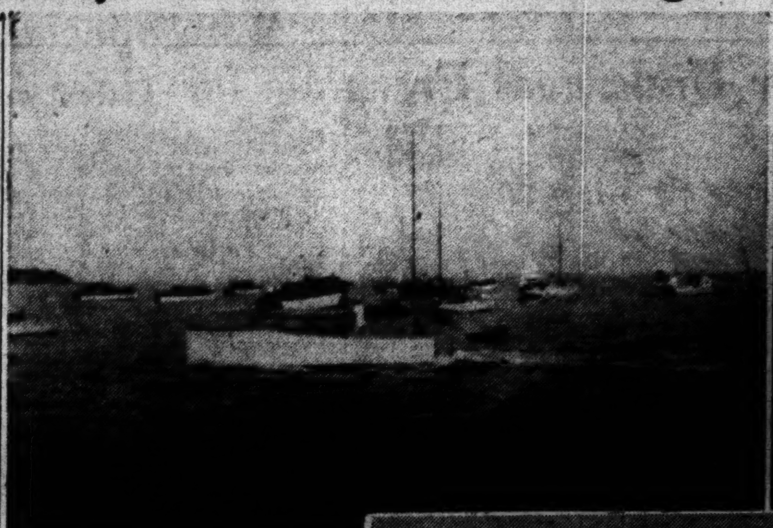
Regarding the all-important campaign contributions, Mr. Curley's coffers are expected to be better filled than those of any of his rivals.

Thus, conclude the strategists, it will be Mayor Curley after November—unless, and this is always the strategists' excuse—unless unforeseen developments occur.

Gordon A. Campbell

Duxbury Yacht Club Dating From 1876 Is One of Oldest

It held its first regatta four days after it was founded and it has kept up its racing interests ever since — The Duxbury Ducks are said to have put the Dux in Duxbury and certainly they have helped in the club's long success.



Duxbury Harbor

Yacht Club Landing, Duxbury

One of the Famous Duxbury Ducks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUXBURY, Mass., Aug. 3—Historic Duxbury, permeated with the names of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, Myles Standish and William Brewster and bejeweled by such landmarks as the Standish Monument, also boasts the Duxbury Yacht Club, one of the oldest in South Shore waters.

Set in the heart of the historic town, with Duxbury Beach off its port bow at whose tip lies the Gurnet and Standish shore line with Captain's Hill to starboard, the Duxbury Yacht Club is a venerable organization started in 1876 and continuing with more vigor than ever today.

The club was founded on July 25 of that year after a group of men had met for the purpose of forming a yachting organization. Previously small races had been staged by various boat owners in Duxbury, and the new organization was probably spurred on by these races.

Four days later the first regatta by the newly organized club was staged, two handicap classes competing. These boats were mainly catrigged boats with center boards.

The club was incorporated in the fall of 1876 when at the same time a ball was given in honor of the founders. The premier Commodore was Austin Hutchins and the Vice-Commodore William J. Wright.

The club was rather loosely managed in its early days and soon became indebted. However, when the late William Drew was elected commodore along with George E. Green, vice-commodore, and the late Alfred E. Green, treasurer, the debt was gradually cleared up.

In 1894, a meeting was called at the house of Mr. George P. Cushman when it was decided that a new club house was necessary. The following year the club house was built on the Standish Shore, the formal dedication being held on June 15.

However, it was soon decided that the house should be nearer the center of the town, and in 1897 Mr. Cassius Hunt erected a club house and wharf which was leased to the club on June 1, 1897. In June, 1900, the organization secured grounds from Mr. Parker for a golf course, and when the present club house was built in 1913, the old yacht club house was moved out to the golf links.

As was the case with all yacht clubs in the late last century and the early twentieth century, yacht racing was very moderate and done mostly on a handicap scale. All types of boats loaded Sunday sailing parties aboard and raced around the harbors of Duxbury and its neighbor Plymouth.

In modern racing the Duxbury Ducks have made the Duxbury Yacht Club famous among Massachusetts Bay yachting organizations. Possessing over 50 of the 15-foot boats themselves, the club is forced to break the class into two divisions. The standings of the boats for the season and for the various trophies is made out on a percentage basis.

Racing in Divisions A and B, the first half finishing in Division B joins the first half in Division A the next race, and the system continues throughout the season. The last half in Division A races in Division B with the last half of that division.

Designed by John Alden

The Ducks were designed by John Alden, who personally checks over each new boat in the spring of each year. During the past year there have been 11 new boats built jumping the total of Ducks to 67.

Duxbury is noted for its strict observance of the rules. Around five years ago there were two groups racing against each other in the same class of Ducks. If in one group a foul was committed there would not be any protest, but if a member of the other group came any where near the other the red buntings were immediately hoisted.

The judges decided that this kind of racing should be stopped altogether. They therefore stated they would disqualify any boat that did not protest when it should. As a result after five years of such action on the part of the judges the two enemy groups were broken up, but protesting by the boats continues.

Every year since the 12 year South Shore junior championship series has been in operation, the Duxbury Yacht Club has sent a crew to the series.

Wins Five Out of Twelve

Duxbury has won the championship—the Finlay Cup—for five years of that 12, and was leading Squantum until the last three years which the Quincy Bay sailors won to tie with Duxbury.

This year the crew of Tom Boynton, Gilbert Wilkinson and Stephen Glidden finished third behind Squantum and Wollaston, five points away from the championship. The crew proved itself one of the smartest in spinnaker handling, every time the boat rounded the marks the spinnaker would be set and pulling. There was much applause for the sportsmanship of this crew by the spectator fleet which followed the races.

Duxbury also sponsors women's besides its regular week-end races. Throughout the season at various intervals the club has dual engagements with the Pilgrim Yacht Club which either bring its boats to Duxbury or sponsors the races at its home port.

Every year around the last week in July and running into the first week in August the club holds an invitation regatta for South Shore yacht clubs. During this week over 100 boats participate, racing under Duxbury's burgee.

Next, Right at Home

This is the thirteenth of a series of 23 articles delving into the racing histories and traditions of North and South Shore Yacht Clubs appearing in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Next Friday, the Boston Yacht Club.

Whistle

(Continued from Page 9)

boy, next put his fingers in his mouth and rendered "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." He sometimes put a little more air than whistle into the piece, but the star lasted the night.

Owl Imitation

Something different was offered by the next contestant, Walter Winn, who imitated an owl by putting the knuckles of his thumb into his mouth and hooting mournfully. He also demonstrated the art of whistling—by placing each pair of fingers and his thumbs in his mouth.

Peter Donnelly tunefully rendered one of the current popular songs, "Sweet Leilani." He stuck his thumbs into his suspenders, gazed rapturously at the floor and lost himself in his piece. The audience liked his whistling especially well.

Shirley Temple's "On the Good Ship, Lollypop," was the selection given by Walter Burke, who did not quite measure up to the standard laid down by the Hollywood star. Walter put in quite a few of his own interpretations, rambled around several high notes and finally stopped in the middle.

Joe Carey put his thumb knuckles into his mouth and piped "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." Joe already had one blue ribbon on his chest, but from the floor it was impossible to determine whether it was for whistling or not.

Joe Morgan was one of the best whistlers. He merely puckered his lips, kept time with his foot and let go with a popular piece. Several of his own interpretations made a hit with the audience.

5-Year-Old Performer

Perhaps the most interesting was little Warren Donnelly, age 5, who sang "Shoe Shine Boy" with more breaks in his voice than all the radio crooners put together. Evidencing little stage fright, he stood right up and won the loudest applause of the day.

Sopwith Orders Rayon Sail As Surprise for Third Race

(Continued From Page 9)

first week of August. So far his hopes have not been fulfilled.

But Mr. Sopwith refuses to be downhearted or to accept defeat. He will extend every effort to win, his hasty ordering of a rayon Genoa is proof of that; but as Mrs. Sopwith put it while bagpipes skirled out their battle tunes aboard their great yacht Philante last night—"Nobody minds being beaten by a better boat."

Unhappy? No, Indeed

Then, scotching all reports that anything but an atmosphere of the most genial accord exists between the racers, Mrs. Sopwith remarked, "We are not the least bit unhappy about it. It would be a pretty poor sport who didn't say to the victor, 'Jolly good luck to you.'"

"But," she added quickly, "the series is not over . . . one has hopes until the last."

While nine so-called "experts" out of 10 will say that Ranger is a faster boat and that Mr. Vanderbilt is a more skilled skipper, and those are the reasons for Ranger's hull down triumphs, there may be something in this Genoa business.

True it is that as soon as Mr. Vanderbilt and his crew learned of Mr. Sopwith's plans this morning they up anchored and followed Endeavour into Herreshoff's yards here.

The first thing the crew did was to unload their Genoa and carry it ashore to the Prescott Wilson sail loft for examination and careful repairs, indicating their solicitude for this sail.

At the same time, some members of this crew, talking to this correspondent, gave the definite impression that they are not overconfident. Indeed, they spoke of Mr. Vanderbilt's intention of not even allowing Mr. Sopwith to take the lead at the start, as he has in the two races so far.

Crew members said they believed they have in Ranger a faster boat than Endeavour, but that Mr. Vanderbilt is still vividly aware that the British challenger is by no means a slow poke.

In the first race Endeavour led for about 20 minutes; in the second race for about 55 minutes. So far Mr. Vanderbilt has not jockeyed his boat at the start, as he did in 1934 to the evident distress of Mr. Sopwith, in fact to Mr. Sopwith's official protest.

Today Mr. Vanderbilt's crew was predicting a change in strategy. Perhaps it comes of Mr. Sopwith's new sail. Who can say?

Mayor Demands Commission Resign

(Continued From Page 9)

a dozen times he unqualifiedly denied that he is a candidate for mayor, as Mayor Mansfield charged.

Farnum Denies Candidacy

"I am not a candidate for any political office and especially under these conditions. I have no time for politics. My thoughts have not dwelt for a second on running for political office."

Facing the Mayor, Mr. Farnum declared, "Say I have no ability. Say that I make mistakes. But do not impugn me with politics." The gallery applauded.

The Mayor arose again and continued to press his charges.

"When this case started," he said, "three of the members stated what they were going to do. Mr. Sullivan had not indicated any public opinion, but now he has stated his position. I have four commissioners against me—only the chairman is fair-minded.

"I want to ask Mr. Farnum if he thinks he ought not to withdraw from this investigation. I'd like to ask him if this is fair play. The hearing ought to close now. I can't get fair play so I'm going to the public with my statement."

This was the climax of a session marked by frequent spats in which Mayor Mansfield told the Commission that its total of $411,349.86 reported paid to the Codman Hill Construction Company on work for the city and the George Robert White Fund was $61,632.74 in excess of the right amount.

"This error is incredible, amazing, shocking," declared the Mayor, borrowing the vocabulary of witnesses who have used the same words to describe alleged shortcomings of the Codman Hill firm.

But the Mayor's assertion was not allowed to go unchallenged. Special Counsel George R. Farnum said that on private information obtained as recently as Saturday from City Auditor Charles J. Fox, the city auditor expressed the opinion that the $411,349 "was an understatement."

The Mayor retorted that he believed this was another error.

The wrangle started when the Mayor, at the opening of today's hearing, demanded the privilege of making a statement. Commissioner Joseph Scolponeti objected.

"You're not running this show," remarked the Mayor.

"Perhaps not, but I'm stopping you."

The commission ended this dispute by going into executive session. Chairman David Lasker then announced the Mayor would not be permitted to make a statement.

"All right, I'll withdraw the statement and hand it to the press," said the Mayor, striding to the press table and laying down a memorandum.

Mayor's Figures

The newspaper men read the Mayor's figures and the notation that according to Daniel J. Falvey, deputy city auditor, work done by the Codman Hill firm amounted to $349,917.12, or $61,632.74 less than the Fin Com's total.

By this time Mr. Farnum was on his feet. He asked that the Mayor be allowed to make his statement. The Mayor reclaimed his memorandum and read the amounts.

"Do you question the accuracy of our figures on the White Fund bills?" demanded Mr. Farnum.

"No. I do not," replied the Mayor.

"Then there is not a nickel of false figures in the White Fund bills?"

"No."

Mr. Farnum then quoted City Auditor Fox's "understatement."

In Dual Capacity

Out of the ensuing argument came restored tempers, with the Mayor remarking he was present in two capacities—as counsel for himself and as witness.

Mr. Farnum requested that he assume the rôle of witness. He then asked if the Mayor ever had told trustees that "not one dollar's worth" of Codman Hill work was advertised. The Mayor replied that he did not know.

"Or Mr. Fox?" asked Mr. Farnum.

"Mr. Fox was of the opinion the work didn't have to be advertised; so why should he?"

Agents Question State Officials

An investigation, apparently of unexpected proportions, delving into the incomes of certain well-known politicians and contractors, was under way in Boston today, it was learned from agents of the United States Department of Internal Revenue.

From wisps of information available at the Federal Building, it was disclosed the local investigating staff of three men has been augmented by the arrival of 14 agents from Washington, D. C., making this the largest similar investigation ever conducted by the Federal Government in Boston and probably the most extensive the nation has seen since the Chicago disclosures of a few years back that resulted in the conviction of Al Capone for income tax evasion.

This staff of revenue agents, headed by Clifford E. Mack, has been holding secret meetings in the Federal Building for the last three weeks, it was disclosed. Names of witnesses were, of course, withheld, but agents would not deny that two former Governors as well as many high city officials and police officers have been interviewed.

Positive evidence of collusion in bidding for certain PWA contracts has been secured, the agents said.

The extent of the investigation appeared to be wide. It included incomes of gamblers and some persons interested in horse and dog racing as well as politicians and contractors, it was said.

First Striped Bass Arrive in Boston

The first striped bass to arrive at Boston Fish Pier in commercial quantities in the past 30 years was brought in today by two mackeral seiners, the Carlos & Vince and the Captain Drum, both of Boston.

The boats reported they were seining for mackeral in six feet of water off Barnstable Bay yesterday when they sighted the school of bass. They brought a total of 18,000 pounds which went for 10 and 11 cents a pound wholesale.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15:25mc
6:00	W1XK	9:57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11:79mc

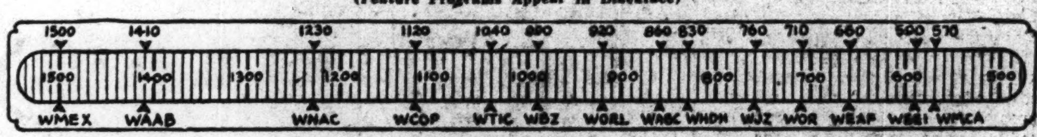
Christian Science Programs

For Wednesday, Aug. 4

6:30 a. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Ray Heatherton	Al Bernard; quartet	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Natural science talk	Musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport, reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sports reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sports reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sports reports
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch.	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45	dramatic sketch	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orch
8:00	Blue Velvet Music:	"Husbands and Wives".	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bill Parsons;	"Organesque"
8:15	Warnow Orch.	"Husbands and Wives".	vocal groups	soloists; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30	Popular orchestra;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm":	Dick McGinley's Orch
8:45	vocal soloists	Can Be Done"; drama.	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Or.	"Round Table"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang:	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	"Vox Pop": informal	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	interviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs"; soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Esplanade Concert	Variety Hour
9:45	Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Esplanade Concert	Variety Hour
10:00	Your Unseen Friedn	"The Other Americas":	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Violin recital
10:15	Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Dick McGinley's Or.
10:30	Russell Dorr; orch.	Harpsichord ensemble:	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Or.
10:45	"Four Stars"	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pieroti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport reports and	News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orch.
11:15	B. Berrigan's Orch.	comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Spell of the Yukon":	E. Jelesnik's Orch.
11:30	Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-Delange Orch.	dramatic sketch	Benny Meroff's Orch.
11:45	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Jack Russell's Orch	Hudson-Delange Orch.	Enric Madriguera Or.	Benny Meroff's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Words and Music"
9:30	Jack Berch; Boys.	"Hello, Peggy": sketch.	"Variations": music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons: talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	"Variations": music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	"Melodic Tones"
10:30	Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Musical Edition"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	New England news
12:00	Cherie; Three Notes	News; Little Show; so-	Organ recital	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	loists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Network speaker	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Yacht race	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Vocal recital	Studio interview	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter.	National Farm and	Zimbler string group	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks; or.	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
2:00	Women com'tator	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	First Red Sox-Cleveland	"Dance Melodies"
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Home Hour: talks; or.	"Musical Roundup"	baseball game	Vocal recital
2:30	WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	First Red Sox-Cleveland	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	baseball game	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Manhattan Matinee	Negro quartet	Pepper Young's Family.	First Red Sox-Cleveland	Organ concert
3:15	Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	House speakers	soloists; orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Second Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:45	Song Shop: organ.	NBC dance music	"The O'Neills": sketch.	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Second Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:15	Dramatic sketch	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Yacht race	Club Matinee: variety	Song recital	Second Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	The Guiding Light	land baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Matinee: variety	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15	Vocal recital	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour.	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport talk.	News; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; t'ks; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Bob Parker; orchestra.
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra.	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of Music:	Network program	"One Man's Family":	"Summer Serenade": so-	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	soloist; orchestra	Network program	dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	Organ recital
8:30	Ken Murray; Os-	Coast Guard anniver-	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	Dick McGinley's Orch
8:45	wald; Glaskin's Or.	sary; talk; band	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00	F. Parker, tenor;	Ernest Gill and his or-	"Town Hall Tonight":	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.	chestra; Zarova, so-	Walter O'Keefe: solo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30	Jessica Dragonette;	prano; Roy Russell,	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.:	Soloist; orchestra
9:45	soloist; orchestra	tenor; piano soloist	den's Orchestra	variety program	Herb's Orchestra
10:00	Gang Busters; net-	Business and Politics,"	"Your Hit Parade":	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15	work drama	James A. Farley	Salter's Orchestra; Lu-	Earth": drama	Dick McGinley's Orch
10:30	Designs in Harm'y	NBC Minstrel Show	cy Monroe; soloists	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	Network program	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; con-	Al Pieretti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondalay"	Yankee News Service	cert orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15	T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30	B. Cummins' Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	"Amateur Night"
11:45	B. Cummins' Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Day's End: organ

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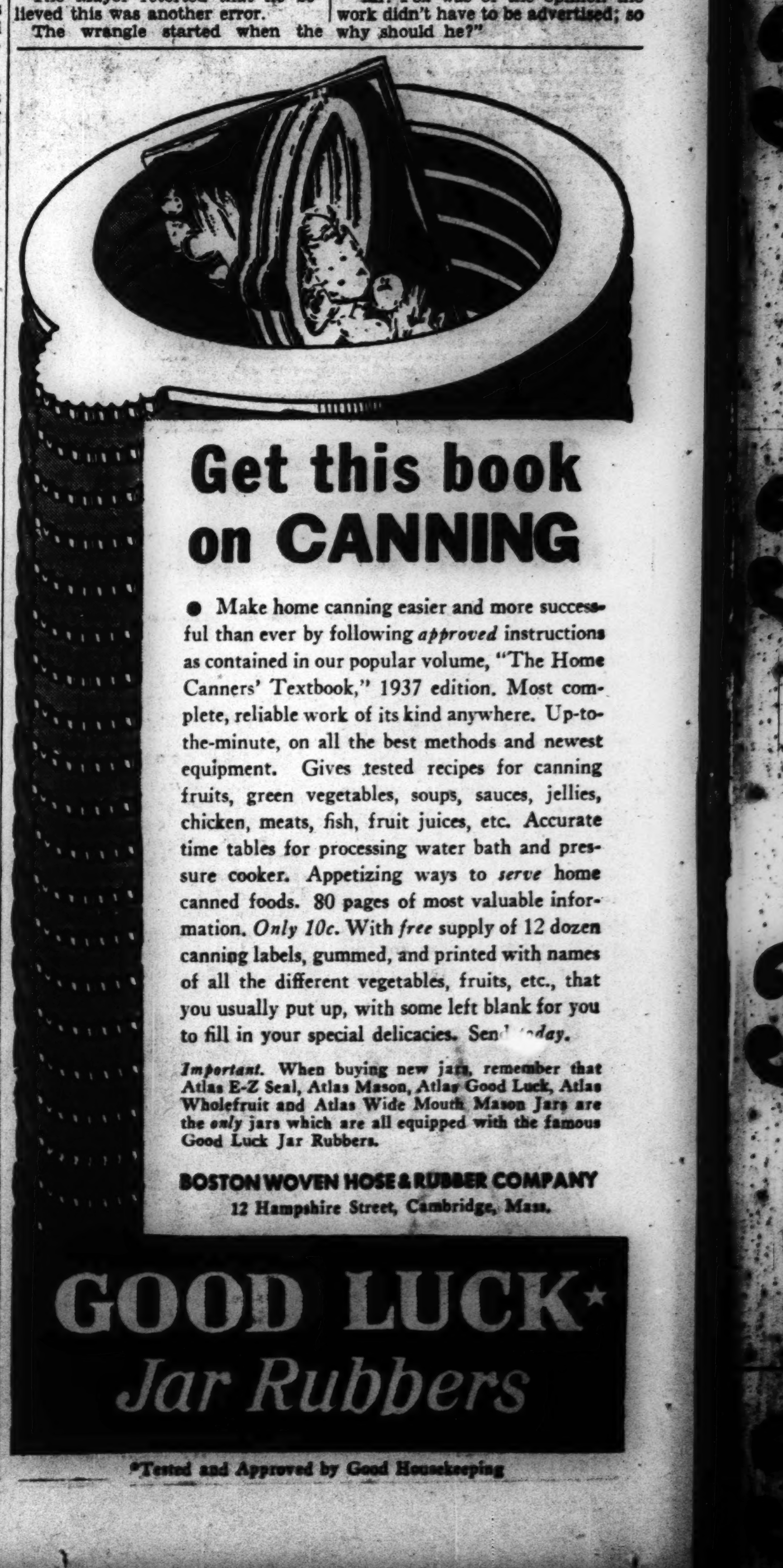
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Inspection of Sopwith Yacht Sees No Lobster Pot on Hull

Tiller Talk

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3—One hardly knows whether to take the bird's eye or the submarine view of this yachting classic.

But just for a change this correspondent donned a diving helmet (mythical, of course) and went below to see what he could see.

From this barnacled point, he can positively deny the report that Endeavour had picked up a lobster pot on her hull and that was the reason for her shellacking by Ranger yesterday. Endeavour went up on the ways at Herreshoff's at high tide last night, but not to have lobster pots removed.

Still in the role of diver he can deny the report which some young lady was circulating in her yachting glossary, "that a lobster pot was a 'thing tied at the end of the center board to aid a Class J sloop in going to windward." Gloucester fishermen, please take notice.

* * *

After the officers of the press boat Chelan had given instructions yesterday to one of its small coast guard attending patrollers, the skippers of the patroller hollered a return, "Aye, aye, Sir,"—and a small black-haired scottie reverted his master's reply with two expert barks of approval and then returned to his designated station. Roars of approval were voiced by the many correspondents gathered aboard the Chelan viewing the scene.

* * *

The mainsail that Ranger used, both in Saturday's race and yesterday's, was the same mainsail that Rainbow in 1934 and Enterprise in 1930 set in their successful stand for the America's Cup. According to Mr. Vanderbilt, this sail has been raced on 76 occasions.

* * *

The Endeavour II appears to move faster up the wind on the starboard hitch, rather than the port hitch. In both races she has stepped away from Ranger on the starboard hitch, after the start, and then when she shifted over to port, she fell steadily back.

* * *

In Mr. Vanderbilt's general statement to the press last night, he stated, "Of course you know what happened at the start. Our quadrilateral jib sheet got jammed on the port tack and it took two minutes to get it fixed." He also added, "It must have been rather discouraging to have been on Endeavour today."

Green Challenges Autocracy

(Continued From Page 9)

of income for rent, although actually they cannot afford more than one-fifth and should be paying not more than one-seventh as European experience shows.

Urge that Massachusetts Federation of Labor adopt resolution to demand passage of housing bill intact with particular emphasis on present income and rental provision and administration of project by independent housing authority.

Resolution Introduced

After hearing the telegram, a resolution was quickly introduced, approved in committee and reported back to the floor. Other resolutions will not be acted upon until tomorrow.

The resolution said in part:

Whereas, (1) federal legislation to provide low-rent housing for workers is vitally needed in the present national housing crisis, and (2) the Wagner-Steagle housing bill as reported to the Senate represents organized labor's program, and (3) the Wagner-Steagle bill is now before Congress and is in danger of ruinous amendments both in the Senate and in the House, and (4) an amendment is being offered in the Senate which would require all tenants of federal-aided housing projects to pay at least one-third of their income for rent and (5) no worker in Massachusetts can offord to pay more than 20 per cent of his income for rent without depriving his family of the bare necessities in food and clothing, be it therefore

Resolved, that (1) the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention, assembled wholeheartedly endorses the Wagner-Steagle housing bill in present form and demands its immediate enactment by Congress.

Copies of the resolution were wired to Senator Walsh, Representative Steagle and to Massachusetts Senators and Representatives.

Hurley Cites Record

Governor Hurley reviewed legislation adopted at the last session of the General Court affecting organized labor and cited his record on such laws. Declaring the new legislation represented "a substantial gain for the cause of labor," he pointed out he had not vetoed a single measure "beneficial to the laboring classes in Massachusetts."

Commissioner Moriarty told delegates the State Department of Labor and Industry, with its board of conciliation and arbitration, had settled strikes affecting 75,000 workers in the past year.

Among profound resolutions introduced were ones reaffirming the federation's faith in President Roosevelt, asking for legislation forbidding use of tear gas and machine guns in labor disputes, seeking laws to prohibit use of private company police and calling upon Congress to require imported goods to be more clearly labelled as to origin. They were referred to the resolutions committee.

Controversial Resolutions

The two most controversial resolutions before the convention are one seeking reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board, on the ground that, as presently constituted, it is prejudiced in favor of the C. I. O., and another calling for immediate establishment of a Labor Party.

Arguments on the resolutions probably will start tomorrow with several delegates friendly to the C. I. O., ready to combat the labor board resolution. The convention already has agreed to hear arguments of George Karlitz, Haverhill Boot and Shoe Workers Union attorney, who has announced he can produce evidence that a trial examiner of the board was selected personally by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman.

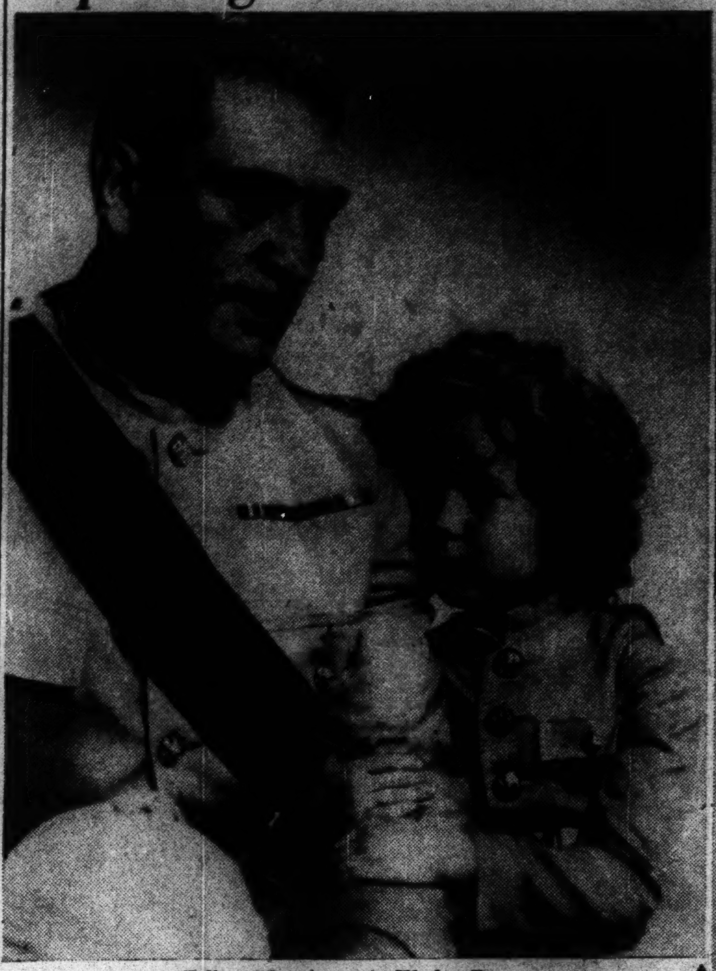
The resolution charged the labor board is "prejudiced, biased and partisan," unable to handle present labor conditions, and its personnel selected and controlled by C. I. O. officials. It called upon Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Congress and President Roosevelt to disband the present organization and establish a new unprejudiced group.

The proposal to establish a Labor Party was defeated last year and is expected to be subjected to sharp debate this year. But the labor board resolution is expected to cause the major controversy at this session.

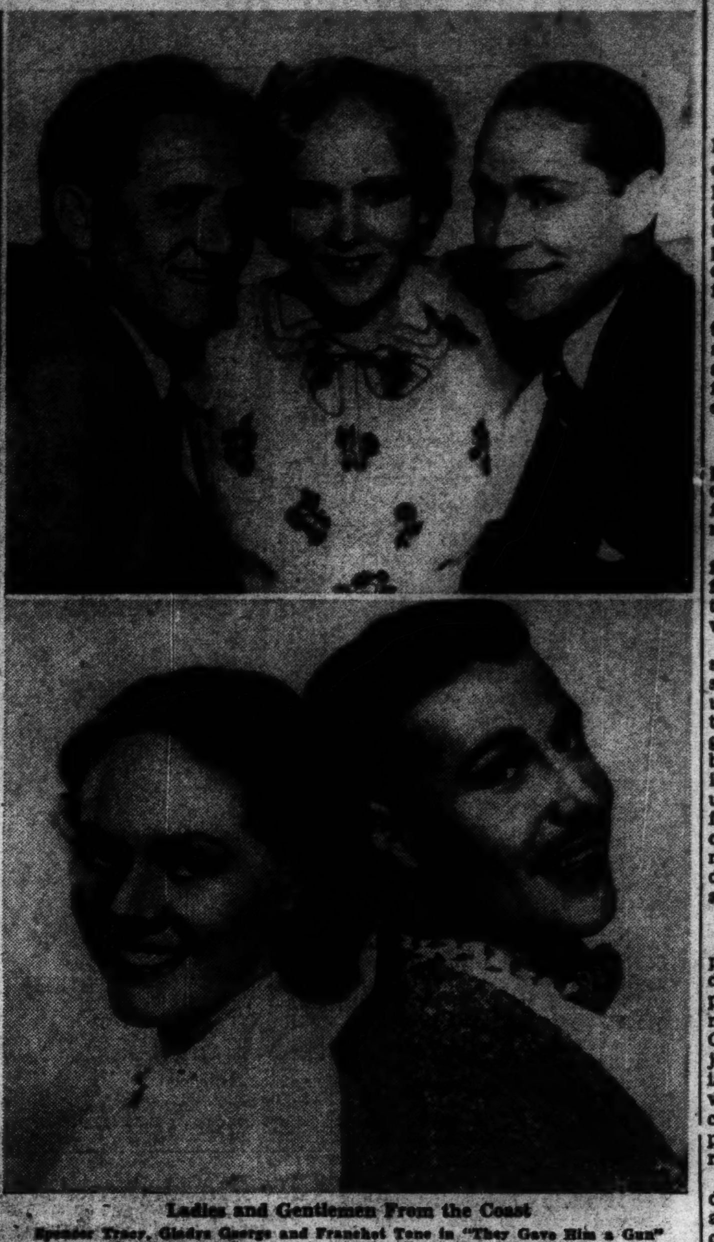
A high official of the federation, who declined to be quoted directly, predicted "the resolution will certainly be drastically revised or killed." He pointed out the boot and shoe union is one of the smallest in the Federation.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley would be severely condemned for his action in vetoing the teachers oath law repeal bill, if another resolution is adopted. Under the same proposal, another repeal attempt would be made in 1938.

Impending Film Events Cast Their Shadows—on the Screen



Fellow Adventurers in Khyber Pass
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie"



Ladies and Gentlemen From the Coast
Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone in "They Gave Him a Gun"
Alice Faye and Don Ameche in "You Can't Have Everything"

Musical Films to the Fore For Boston's Picture Menu

Back in the 1920's, long before the summer theaters had sprung into popularity, the warm weather months in Boston were made pleasant by a genial institution known as a "summer show." It was always a musical comedy of the lighter vintage, generally of excellent quality. Frequently it tenanted the Tremont Theater. More often than not George M. Cohan had a hand in its writing or production or both.

Those days are gone, but recollection of them is stimulated by announcement that a musical film is to tenant the Colonial with two-a-day showings starting Monday night. It is not too far a cry from Mr. Cohan to Rudolf Friml, who provided the music for the incoming picture, or from Louise Groody who once sang before summer footlights, to Jeanette MacDonald who will carry out a similar assignment here on the screen in "The Firefly."

"The Firefly," which has been produced as a picture by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, is one of the early Friml operettas that first reached the stage in 1912. Five of the original songs have been retained in the present movie version: "Love Is Like a Firefly," "A Woman's Kiss," "Giannina Mia," "Sympathy" and "When a Maid Comes Knocking at Your Heart." To these have been added two new melodies.

The story, devised by Otto Harbach, has been adapted for the screen by Ogden Nash. It still keeps its setting in Spain, with Nina, "The Firefly," as its chief character. A popular entertainer in Madrid during the Napoleonic era, and a spy for the Spanish forces, she entices military secrets from the French officers for the sake of her country.

The film has been made on an elaborate scale with a corps of extras that is said to run from 150 in the less pretentious sets to 4500 in some of the Madrid street scenes. Allan Jones will have the chief male part.

* * *

Miss Faye's Crowd

Another musical, done on a lavish scale, is in prospect for the Metropolitan starting Thursday. It is "You Can't Have Everything," which with a deprecatory gesture to its title announces a cast including the Ritz Brothers, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Charles Winninger, Louise Hovick (alias Gypsy Rose Lee), Rubinoff and his violin, Tony Martin and Arthur Treacher.

Lawrence Schwab, who is not unknown as a Broadway musical comedy entrepreneur, was associate producer, and Norman Taurog directed. The music includes five Gordon and Revel ditties. The story relates the adventures of a would-be woman playwright (Miss Faye) who becomes a singing actress in a musical show produced by Maestro Ameche.

Besides the film there will be a stage show, "Moonlight Capers," headed by Eddie Rio and Brothers. For "extra added attraction," as they used to say in the variety houses, there will be an exhibition of ping-pong by Sander Glancz and Laszlo Bellak, billed as world champions of the game.

* * *

Guns and Showmanship

A new double bill is promised for the State and Orpheum, beginning Friday. One of the films bears the title of "They Gave Him a Gun." It describes the effect of the war on the philosophy of a gentle young clerk, and derives its material from a novel by Maj. William Joyce Cowan, W. S. Van Dyke 2d, directed and the chief players are Spencer Tracy, Franchot Tone and Gladys George.

The cast for the other film, "Thunder in the City," is intriguing. It includes Edward G. Robinson; Nigel Bruce, an admirable comedian; Constance Collier, who can play a light part to perfection if she has half a chance; and Ralph Richardson, who first became known to American audiences as Mercutio in Katharine Cornell's production of "Romeo and Juliet" and later confirmed that excellent introduction with his acting in H. G. Wells' film, "Things to Come." The picture tells of a super-showman, and was directed by Marion Gering.

* * *

Continuing Pictures

Two of the current bills will hold over for a second week, and a third will include a feature film which has previously been seen elsewhere.

"The Toast of New York" clearly deserves its extended run at Keith's. Though it may not be historically accurate it has a likable heartiness and a genuine good nature that throws the emphasis on the sturdy humors of its rascalities rather than on their social implications. Its acting is cast in a similar vein. The result is entertainment that swings along boisterously and carries its audiences with it.

Audiences likewise find renewed pleasure in "The 39 Steps" of John Buchan's devising and in "Legong" at the Fine Arts, and both films will hold for a second week.

At the Paramount and Fenway attention will be divided between "Wee Willie Winkie," which brings Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen from the Metropolitan for a second visit, and "Dance, Charlie, Dance," a new picture made from George S. Kaufman's play, "The Butter and Egg Man," are of the few he has written without a collaborator. Stuart Erwin, who is generally an amusing fellow, heads the cast; and Jean Muir, Glenda Farrell and Allen Jenkins are among the other players.

* * *

Chills and Thrills

Another pair of new pictures is due at the Keith-Boston on Friday. "Reported Missing," which is one of them, has William Gargan and Jean Rogers in the top spots of a story about an inventor who perfects a device for navigating airplanes. "Armored Car," the other film, goes adventuring in a pay-roll truck with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel.

E. F. M.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Pres. Roosevelt	Aug. 4	Plymouth	Aug. 12	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 8:00 am
§Normandie	Aug. 4	Southampton	Aug. 9	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 11:00 am
‡Aquitania	Aug. 4	Cherbourg	Aug. 10	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 8:00 am
Hansa	Aug. 4	Cherbourg	Aug. 13	Aug 4 1:00 pm	Aug 4, 8:00 pm
Amer. Banker	Aug. 6	Plymouth	Aug. 15	Aug 5 8:00 pm	Aug 6 12:00 noon
*Georgic	Aug. 7	Southampton	Aug. 16	Aug 6 8:00 pm	Aug 7 8:00 am
†Rex	Aug. 7	Gibraltar	Aug. 13	Aug 6 8:00 pm	Aug 7 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship		Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	Aug. 17	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Aug 12 4:00 pm	Aug. 13 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug. 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm
Pres. Grant		Seattle	Aug. 14	Aug 9 4:00 pm	Aug 9 8:00 pm
Pres. Coolidge		San Francisco	Aug. 21	Aug 16 4:00 pm	Aug 16 8:00 pm

¶Irish Free State. §All except Irish Free State. ‡Special address for France and Great Britain. *Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Granite State Speeds Survey With Special Session in View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2—Gov. Francis P. Murphy will call a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature early in 1938, according to opinions at the State House. At that time the reoprt being compiled by the Governor's fact-finding commission is expected to be ready for consideration.

According to present plans, bills the administration wishes enacted at the special session will be drafted and sent to legislators in printed form in order to curtail the length of the session.

Reorganization Proposal

The Governor is expected to propose reorganization of several state departments in order to increase efficiency and economy. The Governor has hinted at such a move.

The period between now and the first of the year is considered sufficient for the drafting of a new state tax system that may be enacted without strong opposition.

Unless Governor Murphy calls a special session, legislators are not scheduled to meet again in session until after the end of his current term of office. Thus, information gained from the wealth survey now being conducted would be of no legislative value to him as Governor unless he should run and be elected for another term. It is regarded as certain he hopes to complete as much of his program as is feasible during his first term, regardless of a possible second term.

Commission Speeds

The fact-finding commission is progressing at full speed. Much data is being gathered by college professors working during the summer months. Although Samuel Crowthers, writer on economic subjects and resident of Sunapee, N. H., is connected to the survey only by virtue of his membership on the commission, observers expect him to play an important part in the final results of the work.

Work of the commission has been divided into distinct branches, such as industry and agriculture, but the commission will assemble all data in a single report.

New Hampshire Faces Legislative Impasse In Hunt for New Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3—"Who and what shall we tax?" might be a slogan for the New Hampshire Legislature as it finds its latest tax plan facing strong opposition.

Manufacturers have taken a stand against a state income tax, last hope of the current session.

Lawmakers have expressed an opinion that residents seek to derive all possible benefit from the state without paying their share of the running expenses. Organized opposition has risen from one group or another over every tax proposal made during the present session.

Manufacturers approved a retail sales tax but the rural population rose against it claiming it would strike those least able to afford more taxes. Rural interests favored a graduated income tax but that was eliminated on constitutional grounds according to the present wording and interpretation of the state constitution. Next a straight income tax was drafted. Manufacturers are against that.

Clinton L. Bardo

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Clinton L. Bardo, whose passing was announced today, was a former Pennsylvania Railroad telegrapher who rose to be general manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company and president of the National Manufacturers' Association.

It was as head of the latter organization that Mr. Bardo was a spokesman for industry during the period of the National Recovery Act, and before the Congress of American Industry in December of 1934 demanded that the Administration "more clearly set forth its attitude upon the future relationship between government and industry."

He once termed the NRA an "artificial barrier" to recovery, and in a radio debate agreed with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson that business could absorb 3,000,000 workers under a satisfactory program.

He assumed the presidency of the New York Shipbuilding Company in 1928, the same year the Government ended a vain attempt to tax the firm for $10,000,000 of wartime profits. He appeared frequently in Washington during investigations into the conduct of Government relations with shipbuilders, once refusing to waive immunity before appearing before a Senate committee investigating the entire munitions picture.

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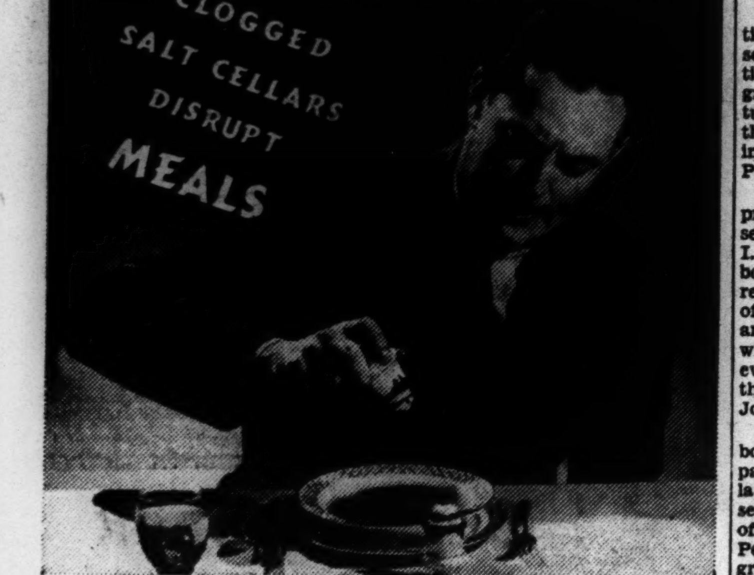

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LUX TOILET SOAP 4 BARS 25c
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Just the thing for your picnic sandwiches because it stays fresh longer and tastes so good.
BIG 20 OZ. LOAF 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

America's Cup Yachts in Drydock Today—Cleveland's Boy Pitcher to Face Sox

Sopwith Hopes to Find Reason for Slow Race

BULLETIN

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3 (AP)—An examination of the hull of Tom Sopwith's British cup challenger, Endeavour II, in drydock here, today, disclosed no apparent damage or trouble to the yacht.

Painters were touching up the bottom of Ranger, also drydocked for examination.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3 (AP)—A one-day halt in the yachting battle for the America's Cup was called today, in the wake of a second rout of the British challenger, Endeavour II, by Harold S. Vanderbilt's defending sloop Ranger.

Both yachts were taken to the Herreshoff yard at Bristol for inspection after T. O. M. Sopwith, thoroughly trounced by Vanderbilt in the two races already held, asked for a postponement of today's scheduled race. Ranger needs only two more races to retain the historic cup.

Sopwith ordered the British sloop hauled out because of a remote suspicion she might have fouled a lobster pot line with her center board, a circumstance which might easily explain her poor showing against Ranger.

Sopwith, suggesting no alibi otherwise, was rather hopeful that such might have been the case. Otherwise he was ready to concede Ranger is a much faster boat than this big blue challenger and admit that his pursuit of yachting's biggest prize is hopeless, at least for 1937.

Ranger Can Point Higher

Endeavour trailed Ranger home yesterday in the second race of the international series by 18m. 32s. In the opening contest Saturday the coat of shellac was thinner only by about a minute and a half.

In discussing the two races, Sopwith freely admitted Ranger can point higher on the wind and at the same time foot faster than Endeavour II.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," he said, "sailed her higher than we could sail, and faster."

The possibility of a curious flaw in the challenger's construction or hull was revealed by the British sportsman.

"We have found," he said, "that Endeavour II is faster on the starboard than the port tack."

He offered no explanation of this phenomenon, but if true, the boat could not possibly be at her best.

There was in Sopwith's praise for Ranger the sincere admiration of a yachtsman for a fine vessel.

"It is quite extraordinary," he said, "the way that boat foots it. I think you have a remarkably fast boat. That's that."

He also had praise for his own "grand crew," which observers now are ready to concede closely approaches if not equals the smart sail handling of Vanderbilt's crack paid hands. The crew which sailed to defeat with him on the first Endeavour in 1934 was widely criticized for laggard trimming of that challenger's canvas. Observers thus far have been unable to make slighting remarks about seamanship aboard the new sloop.

Close to Perfection

Ranger's crew quite obviously comes about as close as anything can to perfection. In Zenas Bliss professor of higher mathematics at Brown, he has a fine navigator. Olin Stephens, who, with W. Starling Burgess, designed Ranger, and Arthur Knapp, both with plenty of experience on racing craft, are fine relief helmsmen.

In Olin's younger brother, Rod Vanderbilt has one of the most valuable members ever found in an afterguard. Rod, who it now appears will have a very happy twenty-eighth birthday Aug. 7, from the start discarded the old rule of "one hand for the ship and one for yourself," and gave both to Ranger. During a race he is all over her.

A clue to Vanderbilt's thoroughness can be found in his having Ranger hauled out today immediately after she had scored two of the most decisive victories in cup history. Few could see any justification, but if there is any chance Sopwith can find a hitch-hiking lobster pot, Skipper Mike isn't going to pass up an opportunity to discover a stray barnacle that might infinitesimally slow Ranger's slippery passage through the water.

Both opening races were sailed in light air, only once exceeding 11 miles an hour, which hasn't pleased Sopwith.

"We would like to try it in a little more breeze," he said, declaring his challenger is stiffer than the American defender. He also said he believed Endeavour II has benefited in short tacking matches with Ranger, asserting the challenger can come about quicker without losing headway. If this is true, some criticism of his tactics has been unwarranted.

Ranger's victory yesterday of 18m. 32s. broke a record for a 30-mile triangular course established by Valkyrie off Sandy Hook in 1893 when she beat the British challenger Vigilant by 12m. 23s.

Cup to Mrs. Parsons

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—Mrs. I. Manning Parsons, Baltimore, yesterday won the Emily Lockwood Cup golf tournament at the Poland Spring course, posting an 83. She defeated Mrs. Pierre Dubose, Durham, N. C., who had a 96.

Where to Dine

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CLOSED SATURDAYS

America's Cup Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Standing

	Won	Lost
Ranger, defender	2	0
Endeavour II, challenger	0	2

First Race: Sailed Saturday, July 31, over 30-mile windward-leeward course; won by Ranger, time 4:41:15; Endeavour II, time 4:58:20.

Second Race: Sailed Monday, Aug. 2, over 30-mile triangular course; won by Ranger, time 3:41:33; Endeavour II, time 4:00:05.

Schedule

Third Race: Wednesday, 15 miles to windward or leeward and return, starting at 11:40 a. m. (E. S. T.). Subsequent races daily until one yacht gains four victories.

Course

Signalled by New York Yacht Club race committee, from the committee boat, at least 20 minutes before start, from International Racing Buoy, nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship in Atlantic Ocean.

Chess

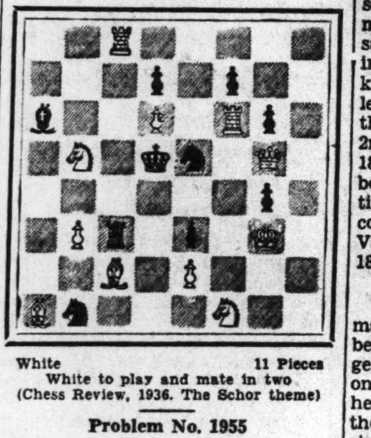
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Aug. 3, 1937

Problem No. 1954

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 10 Pieces



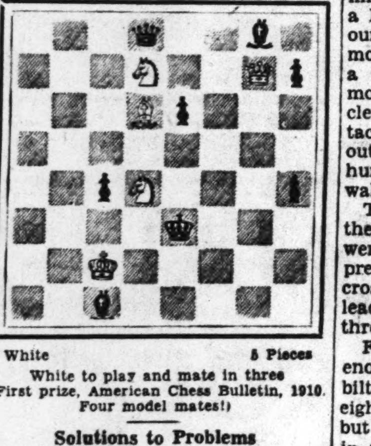
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Chess Review, 1936. The Schor theme)

Problem No. 1955

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 8 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, American Chess Bulletin, 1910. Four model mates!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1952.		Kt-Q4	
No. 1953.	1.	B-Kt7	BxKB
	2.	QxQBch	K-Q3
	3.	Kt-K4 model mate	
	1.	——	BxQB
	2.	QxKBch	K-Q3
	3.	Kt-K4 model mate	
	1.	——	K-Q3
	2.	Q-Kt3ch	K-B4
	3.	Kt-Q7 model mate	
	1.	——	K-B3
	2.	Q-Q5ch	
	1.	——	K-Q
	2.	Q-B6	

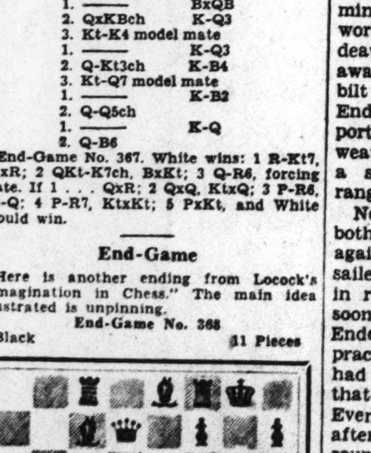
End-Game No. 367. White wins: 1 R-Kt7, KtxR; 2 QKt-K7ch, BxKt; 3 Q-R6, forcing mate. If 1 . . . QxR; 2 QxQ, KtxQ; 3 P-R6, Kt-Q; 4 P-R7, KtxKt; 5 PxKt, and White should win.

End-Game

Here is another ending from Locock's "Imagination in Chess." The main idea illustrated is unpinning.

End-Game No. 368

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White mates

This game, from the Kemeri tournament, shows Reshevsky defeating the other American representative. Fine, obviously out of form, finds himself with an inferior opening and loses after a long struggle. Most of the games between these two American masters have been drawn.

Zukertort-Reti Opening

Fine White	Reshevsky Black	Fine White	Reshevsky Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	23 Kt-B3	BxKt
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	24 PxB	K-B2
3 B-Kt2	P-KKt3	25 P-K4	Kt-K4
4 P-Q4	B-Kt2	26 R-Q5	Kt-Q2
5 P-B4	P-B3	27 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
6 PxP	KtxP	28 RxR	RxR
7 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	29 K-K3	Kt-Q2
8 Castles (a)	B-Kt5	30 BxKt	RxB
9 B-K3	P-QB4	31 R-KB	P-K3
10 P-K5	Kt-B3	32 P-Kt4	K-B3
11 PxP	QxQ	33 P-Kt5	KxP
12 RxQ	Kt-B5	34 R-B4	K-Q3
13 QKt-Q2(b)	KtxB	35 R-R4	P-B3
14 PxKt	CastlesQR	36 PxP	K-K4
15 Kt-B4	B-K3	37 R-B4	R-KB2
16 B-B	B-Q4	38 R-B	RxP
17 B-K2	K-B2	39 R-QKt	R-B2
18 K-B2	KR-B	40 R-Kt5ch	K-Q3
19 Kt-Q6	BxKt	41 P-QR4	P-QR3
20 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	42 R-Kt5	R-B8
21 BxB	KtxP	Resigns	
22 B-K3	Kt-B3		

(a) White would do better to develop his Q side, with Kt-B3, for example. There is no reason to castle now.

(b) The beginning of an uphill battle, but White is never able to overcome the weakness of the opening.

Here is another of Reshevsky's wins at Kemeri. As in the game above, the game is really decided in the opening, although in this instance Black has considerable compensation for his loss of the exchange and probably should have done better.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Petrow Black	Reshevsky White	Petrow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-KB4	KtxBch(a)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 QxKt	P-K4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	23 Q-B5	P-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 Q-B6	P-K5
5 P-K3	P-B3	25 PxP	BxP
6 B-Q3	PxP	26 BxB	R-K
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	27 KR-QB	RxBch
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	28 K-B2	Q-B
9 P-K4	P-B4	29 Q-B3	Q-K2
10 P-K5	PxP	30 R-B7	Q-K3
11 KtxKtP	KtxP	31 R-B2	R-K6
12 KtxKt	PxKt	32 Q-B4	R-K4
13 Q-B3	B-Kt5ch	33 K-Kt	P-Q6
14 K-K2	R-QKt	34 R-B8ch	K-Kt2
15 Q-Kt3	Q-Q4	35 Q-Q4	K-R3
16 Kt-B6	QxKt	36 QxR	QxR
17 QxR	Castles	37 Q-B4ch	R-Kt4
18 P-B3	B-Kt2	38 P-KR4	Q-B4ch
19 Q-K5	Kt-Q4	39 K-R2	Resigns
20 B-Q2	Q-B4		

(a) 21 . . . Q-K2, preparing for the last, is stronger.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—Two Games
1st Game, 1:30
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3—The wide margins with which Harold S. Vanderbilt, in his cutter Ranger, defeated Thomas O. M. Sopwith, at the wheel of his Endeavour II, in the first two races of the 16th America's Cup match, not by minutes but by more than quarter hours has astonished those who have followed the history of these so-called blue-ribbon events for the past three quarters of a century.

One has to go back over the cup race records more than 40 years to find races in which there was so much difference between the yachts at the finish. As the two contenders, to the ordinary eye, seem as if they were from the same designer, and as their sails, or at least those that are available, are practically the same, the explanation comes down naturally to the handling of these sporting implements used in the various phases of the contest.

Over 18 Minutes Ahead

In their first encounter on Saturday (July 31) Ranger's 17-m. victory was ascribed in greater part to the vagaries of the breeze, which seemed to smile upon her more often than on Endeavour II.

In their second contest on Monday (Aug. 2) in which Ranger stretched the margin to 18½m. it was pretty definitely Sopwith himself.

Again, when in close quarters, the two boats seemed of about equal speed when sailing under the same conditions of wind and sea, but once Ranger pulled out ahead it was "with each remove, a lengthening chain."

The race, according to the conditions, was round a 30-mile equilateral triangle and, as the wind was blowing about six knots from the southwest, the first leg was a 10-mile beat, and two reaches of the same length in a breeze that steadily increased until it was up to 10 knots at the finish. On these three legs Ranger gained 10m. 25s. on the first, 5m. 53s. on the second and 2m. 14s. on the third, a total of 18m. 32s. No cup challenger has been defeated to such an extent in time over a 30-mile triangular course since Vigilant vanquished Valkyrie II, by 12m. 23s. on Sept. 9, 1893.

British Boat Starts Well

For the second time Sopwith outmaneuvered Vanderbilt at the start, berthing his boat just ahead of Ranger as they both headed for the line on the starboard tack, and giving her such a bunch of back wind that the latter tacked away before the signal was given. Ranger tack was a brief one, something inside of two minutes and the two settled down to a long board to starboard, Endeavour II carrying a stay sail and a moderate quadrilateral, and Ranger a much larger "quad" which was more like a big Genoa with two clews, or sheets. The pair held the tack 38 minutes, Endeavour II well out ahead, and Ranger a couple of hundred yards to weather of her wake.

The English boat seemed to hold the American and when she finally went round on the port tack it was pretty well conceded that she could cross Ranger and that she was the leading boat for at least the first three miles.

Finding that he could not get near enough to force Endeavour, Vanderbilt, after coming up to within an eighth of a mile, tacked to port also, but Sopwith, once to weather and in a position to go past, elected to trim his sails to the last inch of rope and pinched his boat until her head sails often trembled. In 10 minutes Ranger was clear and had worked up so well ahead of Endeavour that Sopwith had to tack away from the back wind. Vanderbilt refused to follow and when Endeavour came around again to port with the mark six miles off the weather bow, Ranger had run into a strengthening breeze and was ranging ahead as if she had a motor.

Neither fetched the mark, and both failed to nail it as they tacked again to starboard, but Ranger, sailed much wider, had no difficulty in rounding it full speed and was soon heading off on the second leg. Endeavour, tacking for the mark in practically the same spot as Ranger, had to be held so close to the breeze that she nearly lost steerageway. Even then she failed to make it and after a short tack to port finally rounded.

Six Minutes Lost

For some unexplained reason, Sopwith clung to his small head sails for 14 minutes of the first reach, finally breaking out a big genoa with a balloon staysail inside. This lack of judgment accounts in greater part for the loss of the six minutes on the second leg.

It is possible that the two minutes that Ranger gained on the last leg were due to a better breeze, for the yachts did not shift canvas; in fact, Vanderbilt, with the race well in hand, saved his crew some work by merely using a small staysail and carrying the big (quad) from start to finish.

Endeavour was hauled out at Bristol immediately after the race to satisfy her owner that there was nothing wrong below the water line. As the conditions gave him the right to ask for a day's delay, the next race, a 30-mile windward or leeward affair, will come on Aug. 4.

Veteran and Youngster in Comeback

By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Foxx (Left) and Bob Feller

The Red Sox First Baseman, After a Rather Poor Season in the Batting Average Column, Is Steadily Making Opposing Pitchers Adopt Caution Again. Young Feller Has Been Out Most of the Season With a Bad Arm, but Is Taking Regular Turns on the Mound Again

City Playground Finals at Fenway Friday Afternoon

Park Commissioner William P. Long announced today that the finals of the boys' baseball field events will be conducted just prior to the start of the Chicago-Red Sox game at Fenway Park, Friday afternoon.

Finalists in the contest are: Fungo hitting—Class C—Adam Sortino, McLean Panthers; Frank Fallabella, Roger Pirates; Paul Samarus, Fens Independents. Class B—Bryan Laforest, Townfield Maroons; John Bocciolo, Noyes, Mission; Al Soman, Franklin Field Neversweats. Base running—Class C—Charles Nasuti, Thaws Red Dings; Gerard Moran, Barry Terriers; Frank La Russo, North End Park Gas House Tigers. Class D—John Stockwell, Fens B. B. Bombers; Stanley Frank, Playstead Red Wings; Paul Ellis, Lee Dodgers. Catchers throw—Class C—Leonard Ravitz, Wachusetts Red Wings; Robert White, Franklin Field Neversweats; John Creedon, Barry Terriers. Class B—Howard Chisholm, Ronan Bruin Cubs; Warren Cuttys, World War Missions; Charles Martin Roger Pirates.

Serving as judges for the contest will be members of the White Sox and Red Sox, headed by Managers Joe Cronin and Jimmie Dykes.

In order that the playground youngsters of the city may have a chance to see their champions in action, Tom Yawkey, president of the Sox, has extended an invitation through General Manager Eddie Collins for boys and girls under 16 years old to attend the game free of charge.

It is expected that more than 10,000 will take advantage of the generosity of the Sox management. Park boys may secure tickets for the game from their local playground instructors or from William M. Mullen, recreation director, 440 Park Drive, Fenway. Tel. Ken. 2710.

Johnson's Debut 30 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Thirty years ago today a big, gangling rookie from Idaho lumbered out on the diamond here and astonished the Detroit Tigers with a faster ball than any they had ever seen.

That was the beginning of one of the greatest pitching careers in baseball history.

It was Walter Johnson's debut.

Johnson says he was "too dumb" to be frightened on that day. He just zoomed them over to Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford and the other Tigers, to whom the ball looked like a blurred streak of lightning.

He's been out of baseball since his release as Cleveland manager two years ago and he divides his time between his dairy farm in near-by Maryland and his position here as the promotion manager of a soft drink firm. Walter dug into his memory today to recall his feelings that first game.

Awkward Then

"Say, you've never seen anyone as awkward as I was then," he laughed. "I lost that first game because I couldn't field. I was all hands and feet and tripped over myself trying to pick up bunts.

"Most hitters stand away from the plate when a new fast ball pitcher faces them. They want to find out first whether he has control. Well, those Tigers couldn't hit my tosses swinging, so they started sticking their bats out and bunting. And they wore me out."

Detroit won, 3 to 2. Johnson allowed 6 hits in the eight innings before he gave way to a pinch-hitter.

"All I had then was a fast ball but I could fog 'em in all day. I didn't have a curve or a change of pace. They tried to get me to use a spitter, but I couldn't work it.

Didn't Know How

"I was ignorant of the tricky base running, with batters and runners working signals on every pitch and I didn't know how to keep a runner on base."

Was he discouraged about losing that first game?

"No, I wasn't. I knew I had done the best I could. And I figured I would have won if I'd known how to field bunts. I practiced fielding until I was pretty fair at it."

Walter almost had to walk back to town from the park.

"The big league parks and crowds were new to me and after the game I stood out there gawking for a long while. Then I found the players' bus already had gone. So, in my uniform and spike shoes, I started down the street. Some fans gave me a lift.

Crowd Still Growing

"There's a funny thing about that game. There were some 700 spectators, yet 20 years later when they held a Walter Johnson Day at Brooklyn Stadium 5000 called for the souvenirs offered to those who saw my debut," he laughed.

Just at that moment the cop on the beat, an old sergeant, came along. "Hi, Walter," he said, pumping Johnson's hand, "You are looking grand and I can't believe it has been nigh on 30 years since I saw your first game."

When the policeman walked away swinging his stick Walter observed with a wink:

"You see the crowd at that game still is growing."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Entering the Twentieth Century

We have seen the name of Lou Gehrig in the Yankee lineup so often and for so long a time that we have perhaps lost sight of the fact that the famous iron-man of the New York Yankees will this afternoon trot out on the field to take part in his 1900th and 1901st consecutive major league baseball games. This is certainly worthy of special notice, even though the greatest sports competition of the times—the races for the America's Cup—is taking place off Newport and the eyes of the sporting world are now fastened on Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, which is defending for Uncle Sam, and Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II, which is challenging for the Royal Yacht Squadron of England. Assuming that Gehrig starts in today's games, an assumption which no one will question, then when he enters the second game of the doubleheader, he will establish a Twentieth Century Baseball Club that promises to contain only one member for many years to come.

Lou Gehrig

Far Above Former Mark

When Everett Scott, shortstop of the New York Yankees, was forced to sit on the bench while the game of May 5th, 1925, was being played, the record was set at 1307 games. At that time there did not appear to be a baseball player with any reasonably sure chance of reaching that mark. Gehrig had hot started on his way to fame as an iron-man, as it was not until June 1st, that year, that the Columbia University graduate started out to establish a mark that has already passed figures no one would have dared predict. When he registers his 1900th game today, he will have passed Scott's remarkable figure by some 593 games. As his ambition is to raise the mark to 2000 games, he will need only 100 more contests to establish that record. This, of course, cannot be done this year, as the Yankees will have only 63 more games to play before the 1937 season comes to a close. But the season of 1938 will not be long under way before this new Twentieth Century Club comes into existence, and then it is to be hoped that some sort of celebration will be held in honor of one of the greatest professional baseball players of all time.

⁂

One Hundred Years of Athletics

One of the most interesting college athletic publications that has been issued in some time is called "100 Years of Athletics." It is a review in words and pictures covering the University of Michigan's athletic prowess and progress from 1837 to 1937. It was planned, prepared and published for the "M" Club and the Michigan Athletic Managers' Club by Phil Pack '18. Pack is Editor of the News Service of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics at the university. What a flood of memories a perusal of the book brings to one who has followed the Wolverines in their athletic careers. All-America football players, Big Ten and National track and field champions and United States Olympic champions are among those whose pictures appear in the book. It is sure to be treasured by all followers of intercollegiate athletics and especially by those who have had any connection with the Maize and Blue.

Maritime Tennis Gets Slow Start

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—Bar Harbor's 16th annual Maritime tennis tournament, delayed slightly by wet grounds, got under way late yesterday.

In the men's singles, the first three seeded players, Lindsay Ware, Boston, defending champion; Amos Eno, Princeton, N. J.; and William Blair, Chicago, drew first-round byes, while H. E. Lancaster, Salem, Mass., seeded fourth, defeated E. H. Denby, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. C. Sample of Longwood C. C., Brookline, Mass., seeded first in the women's singles, also drew a bye, and will meet Elsie Fay, Philadelphia. Mrs. H. Vose, New York, seeded second, defeated Elsie Stewart, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Northeast Harbor Fleet Opens Yachting Series

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Northeast Harbor yacht fleet opened its August racing series yesterday with 49 sailing craft, largest turn-out of the year, competing in light airs. Summary of the first place winners:

30-square meter class, Agile, Herman M. Hessendruch, Wynnewood, Penna.
A-class, Lawley division, Kayleen, Harry G. Haskell Jr., Wilmington, Del.
B-class, Veag, Henry T. Reach, Chestnut Hill, Penna.
A-class Rice division, Bob White, James S. Murphy, New York.
Bullseye class, Figit Transit, N. Iglehart Jr., Baltimore.

Middies to Races

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 3 (AP)—A detachment of 200 midshipmen, members of the junior class at the naval academy, were en route yesterday to Newport, R. I., and the international yacht races. The group left on a month's training cruise aboard the gunboat Erie, and the destroyers Claxton, J. Fred Talbott, Roper, Fairfax, Jacob Jones and Manley. The party was the last third of the junior class to make the same cruise. The itinerary of the cruise was changed to allow the midshipmen to see the yacht races. They will visit the navy proving grounds, Dahlgren, Va., on the return trip to the academy.

Westra Wins Kings Cup

COWES, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—Sailing through a thick fog, A. C. Connell's Westra today won the King Cup race as the Royal Yacht Squadron's four-day regatta got underway in the Solent. The race for 12-meter yachts was the principal event on Cowes week program. Sagitta, owned by C. E. Nicholson, designer of Endeavour II, accounted for the eighth-meter class.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

T. O. M. Sopwith arrived to prepare Endeavour I for America's Cup race.

Bob Feller Is Scheduled To Pitch in Fenway Series

By Edwin Rumill

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In town today with the Cleveland Indians is Bob Feller, the sensational farm boy pitcher from Iowa who came unheralded into the American League last September and caused much commotion by striking out 76 rival batters in 62 innings—17 in one afternoon against the St. Louis Browns. For a while there was a suspicion that the youngster's big league career would end as abruptly as it began, but his arm is back in shape once more and he is taking a regular term on the mound.

Young Bob pitched Sunday in Washington, where he beat the Senators, 11 to 2, on seven hits and nine strikeouts. It was his second triumph of the season. On July 21 he beat the Athletics in a relief role. Assuming that Manager Steve O'Neil of the Indians is working Feller every fourth day, the husky speed-ball artist willl be scheduled to pitch the final game of the Fenway Park series on Thursday.

If Feller had been available to the Indians from the start of the campaign, there is no telling where the club would be resting at the moment. Certainly it would not be reclining in the second division of the American League. Bob's success in the closing days of the 1936 race stamped him a potential 20-game winner this year and by this date he probably would have amassed at least 12 or 14. Add a dozen games to the Cleveland total in the standing and you will understand how necessary the Iowa schoolboy is to the Tribe's success.

On their last visit to Cleveland, the Red Sox had Feller beaten going into the ninth inning. Bob had left the game in the seventh for a pinch hitter. But when the Indians tied the score in the ninth and went on to win in extra innings, the possible defeat was naturally erased from Feller's record.

With an average of better than 10 hits per game in their series with the Browns and Tigers at Fenway, the Red Sox are ready for Feller or any other Cleveland pitcher. Five of Joe Cronin's so-called regulars have increased their personal batting averages since returning to the local ball park. Dominic Dallesandro, used exclusively as a pinch hitter, has added 33 points to his figure. Among the regulars, Desautels has gone up 12, McNair seven, Mills four, Foxx three and Higgins one.

Cronin, despite his loss of five points since reaching Fenway, is still pacing his team mates by a comfortable margin. At the conclusion of Sunday's doubleheader with Detroit, Joe stood at .322, with 109 hits in 339 times at bat. According to the figures available in this office, Eric McNair follows his manager with a .303 mark. One point behind Eric comes Higgins, whose home run in the ninth inning saved the second game Sunday.

As the Red Sox opened this four-game Cleveland combat, they held series edges over three other clubs as recorded from the beginning of the race. They had captured 11 straight from the Athletics, had taken 13 out of 18 from the Browns and had a record of eight won, seven lost and one tied with the Tigers. They can go ahead of the Indians if their Fenway success continues, as the Tribe held only a slender seven-to-six edge this morning.

Against the White Sox, who follow the Indians into Fenway, the locals have won six and lost seven. With the Senators they have won four out of nine, and played one tie. The Yankees have gained six victories and only two defeats in competition with Cronin's crew. The Red Sox will also be given the opportunity to improve upon that situation early next week.

Diamond dust . . . In the wake of much adverse comment concerning the passing of Buck Jordan along to Cincinnati, it is interesting to note that he is now warming the bench of that celebrated Ohio club . . . After starting his career there with a batting streak, Jordan suddenly ran into a slump that pulled his average below the .300 level . . . And First Baseman Jordan, not hitting above .300, is of little value to a ball club.

One year ago today the Red Sox were in fifth place, 13½ games behind the leading Yankees . . . They took their last look into the first division on July 31 . . . An Aug. 1, 1936, the Bees were sixth, 4½ games away from the upper half of the National League . . . A doubleheader between the Red Sox and Indians tomorrow.

Checker Players Elect Officers As Play Starts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3 (AP)—Charles W. Tupper of this city was unanimously re-elected president of the National Checker Association at the annual meeting which preceded the first round of the national championship at the Crown Hotel last night.

William J. Griffin of North Cambridge, Mass., was elected secretary and E. R. Churchill of Indianapolis was elected treasurer.

Mayor James E. Dunne welcomed the gathering to Providence. Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket also addressed the members. Results of the first round:

H. Schoenfeld, Milwaukee, defeated L. Davids, San Diego.
W. P. Ryan, N. Y. C., defeated W. Warren, Putnam, Conn.
J. Sheffield, Providence, defeated S. Morgan, Cranston.
S. Weslow, Boston, defeated R. Hayes, Randolph, Mass.
K. Grover Detroit, defeated F. L. McLellan, Lynn, Mass.
N. Rubin, Detroit, defeated C. Tupper, Providence.
Langan, Portland Maine, defeated R. Easton, Providence.
T. Hughes, Providence, defeated T. Finan, Providence.

Form Holds In Maidstone Play

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—Without even a faint trace of form reversal, the 10 seeded favorites in the Maidstone Club's invitation women's tennis tournament reached the second round yesterday.

Two of them, Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Dorothy Andrus of New York, seventh and eighth, respectively, lost sets to a pair of strong rivals. But both took the deciding sets of their matches handily enough.

Mrs. Johnson was carried to 6—3, 2—6, 6—1 scores by Millicent Hirsh of New York while Miss Andrus came through at 6—0, 4—6, 6—2, against Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, top-seeded American player, made her first tournament appearance in the East this year by defeating Eleanor Dawson of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1. She was unable to appear in the Seabright tournament last week, but yesterday appeared in good form.

Poland's champion, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, who heads the other half of the draw, gave her usual exhibition of hard driving as she crushed Margaret Jessee of Berkeley, Calif., 6—1, 6—1. On the form they showed yesterday, Mrs. Fabyan and Mlle. Jedrzejowska probably will play for the Woodin Gold Cup in the final.

Other favorites who breezed through the opening round were Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded No. 2; Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Patsy Henry of Los Angeles, Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Ipswich, Mass., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France.

Brown to Hire New Track Coach

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3 (AP)—J. Fred Powers will not be re-engaged as coach of varsity track at Brown University, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced this morning. Powers came to Brown in 1923-24, and has directed the varsity track forces here for 14 years. He is a resident of Worcester, Mass. His successor has not been appointed.

Powers starred in track at Notre Dame, where he later captained the track team. It was there that he won the title, "Track Team Powers," a name that he was to justify in 1899 when he won the National A. A. U. all-around title while competing for the St. Paul's Lyceum of Worcester. His total of 6203 points was the second highest figure up to that time.

He turned to coaching after his competitive career, and served a long and successful term as coach of track at Worcester Academy. He was president of the Track Coaches Association two years ago.

National Doubles, Aug 23

Longwood's national doubles week begins on Aug. 23. Already entries have begun to come in from ranking tennis stars. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan have entered the mixed doubles tournament. This new combination should add plenty of color to the play.

Entries for the men's and women's doubles will close Aug. 18. Only 32 teams will be allowed to enter the men's tourney.

Keaney Wins Murphy Cup

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—George Keaney of Lawrence, Mass., defeated Jack Rothstone of New York City, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, yesterday to win the Dixville Notch singles tennis tournament and the cup offered by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. The match was twice halted by rain. Keaney and Augustin Riley, also of Lawrence, topped Leon and Lester Silverman of Columbus, Ohio, 6—3, 6—3 in a doubles semi-final.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	29	.674
Chicago	57	36	.613
Boston	50	37	.575
Detroit	51	38	.573
Cleveland	43	44	.494
Washington	39	48	.448
St. Louis	29	61	.322
Philadelphia	26	62	.295

Results Aug. 2
No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	59	32	.648
New York	54	39	.581
Pittsburgh	48	42	.533
St. Louis	48	43	.527
Boston	45	48	.484
Brooklyn	37	52	.416
Cincinnati	37	53	.411
Philadelphia	38	57	.400

Results Aug. 2
No games scheduled.

Worcester Player Wins

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—National junior and boys tennis summaries today included:

Junior Singles—Second Round

William Power, Worcester, Mass., defeated Wayne Kellogg, Omaha, Neb., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Cape Cod Tennis

WIANNO, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Dave Bent defeated Bill Harty of Allentown, Penna., 6—1, 6—2, today in a semi-final of the men's singles for the Cape Cod tennis championship. Albert Stitt of Brookline will meet Albert Barrows of Providence in the other semifinal.

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Kay Francis and Errol Flynn in
"ANOTHER DAWN"
Arthur Treacher and Patricia Ellis in
"STEP LIVELY, JEEVES"
KIRKLAND [illegible] HARVARD SQUARE

Most Valuable Corn Crop Is Predicted Since 1929 Year

Chicago Experts Value Corn Crop At $1,750,000,000

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—A corn crop valued at $1,750,000,000, the biggest money crop farmers have had since 1929, was ripening in the corn belt, the August estimates of six Chicago grain experts indicated today.

Basing their estimates on reports from farmers throughout the producing area and on the latest official acreage figures, the private crop authorities here, most of whom have just returned from personal field inspection trips, forecast 1937 domestic corn production would total 2,771,000,000 bushels.

This would be the biggest United States crop since the record-breaking harvest in 1932 of 2,926,000,000 bushels. It would be more than a billion bushels larger than the crop of 1,524,317,000 harvested in 1936.

Record Crop Seen

The estimates of the private authorities ranged from 2,715,000,000 bushels to 2,834,000,000 but the average was 2,771,000,000. This represents an increase of 200,000,000 bushels compared with the latest government figures based on condition as of July 1.

Although corn prices tumbled within a month from above $1 a bushel in Chicago to around 66 cents for the new crop, market observers said the price depreciation was offset by the crop's improvement.

The average of the six estimates of domestic spring wheat production was 193,000,000 bushels, which compared with the latest Government forecast of 218,646,000, indicating a crop deterioration of 25,000,000 during July as a result of rust damage. The 1936 harvest was reduced by drought to only 107,448,000 bushels.

Wheat Crop Value Billion

Estimated production of winter wheat also was below the latest Government's figures although the average of the six forecasts indicated a crop of 648,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1931. The total crop of 841,000,000 bushels, at current market prices, had a value of $1,000,000,000.

The experts estimated oats production at 1,149,000,000 bushels compared with 789,000,000 last year. Rye production was forecast at 52,000,000 bushels compared with 25,554,000 last year.

The grain authorities reported this year's drought damage in western Canada was the worst on record. The average of their estimates indicated spring wheat production in the three prairie provinces of Canada would total 161,000,000 bushels compared with 212,000,000 last year. A month ago the average indicated a crop of 216,000,000 bushels.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2

Airplane, Parts Sales Up 53 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Sales of American airplanes, engines and parts increased 53 per cent during the first six months of 1937 over the same period of 1936, according to statistics compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Total sales amounted to $49,450,114.

Commercial airplanes accounted for the largest percentage increase and were 81 per cent above the year previous.

Profitless Banks Should Be Weeded Out, Says Crowley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Unprofitable institutions might well be pruned out of the banking system, Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declared.

Mr. Crowley said at a press conference that "if the number of banks could be reduced by 300 to 400 a year for the next five to seven years, those that were left could make money."

"We would have a sound banking system that could withstand future depressions," he added.

The F. D. I. C., in co-operation with state banking supervisors, now is "working out a program to eliminate a lot of institutions that are unprofitable," Mr. Crowley continued.

He said a pending survey will show what percentage of bank assets are in low-grade bonds and other "substandard" investments.

Reporting that the number of insured banks showed a net decrease of 86 during the six months ended June 30, Mr. Crowley said there were 13,887 operating commercial banks in the deposit insurance system on that date. Some state authorities are refusing charters to banks which cannot qualify or do not apply for deposit insurance, he said.

"The corporation's intention," Mr. Crowley continued, "is to deal decisively with unsound insured banks.

"Prior to July 1, 1937, 41 banks had been cited to the appropriate supervisory authorities for continued indulgence in unsafe and unsound practices and for violations of the law."

The F. D. I. C., Mr. Crowley reported, chalked up a net $21,000,000 increase in its surplus during the first six months of this year. He said 179,601 depositors in 132 insolvent insured banks placed in receivership since 1933 had been paid 90 per cent of their claims.

Discount Rate Is Reduced to 4 P. C. By Bank of France

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its rediscount rate today from 5 to 4 per cent.

Thus the bank eased credit for the second time within a month, following the Government's action in setting the franc free to find its own downward level. The franc at the time was steady, at about 26.87 to the dollar, later strengthening to 26.655.

Interest on loans on securities was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent and on 30-day loans, from 5 to 4 per cent. In each case the reductions amounted to 2 per cent since the devaluation of June 30.

Financiers believed the action meant that bank experts were confident the franc could keep its present level and that recent economies by the Government would go a long way toward stabilizing public finances.

June Air Express Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of 51,837 air express shipments for June showed a 24.2 per cent increase compared with the same month last year, Railway Express Agency reported.

Bank Investments Decrease As Bank Commercial Loans Expand

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bank investments are decreasing, and bank commercial loans are increasing. These two trends, both of which appeared last summer, and which together would put American banking back as predominantly "commercial" banks, can be seen in the figures of recent months, and appear likely to continue for some time.

The banks are pushing out their investments primarily because they feel that bond prices are over the hump, and also because, in the case of "credit bonds" which do not sell solely on a yield basis, that corporate earnings prospects at present are rosy enough so that this may be the time to "sell them while they look good."

The primary reason given for the increased volume of commercial loans, on the other hand, is the increased rate of business activity, and the heavier costs of carrying inventories at present prices. To this is added the fact that the penalties under the Revenue Act of 1936 for plowing back earnings into the business, or corporate self-financing, are larger than the costs of borrowing from the banks, partcularly at present low interest rates.

The following table shows, for the reporting member banks in 101 cities, the changes in portfolio since May 23, evidencing the growth in commercial loans and shrinkage in securities held (in millions of dollars):

	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Loans	Change	Securities Held	Total Change
May 19	4,105	....	12,677	....
May 26	4,251	+146	12,653	— 24
June 2	4,270	+ 19	12,587	— 66
June 9	4,282	+ 12	12,567	— 20
June 16	4,326	+ 44	12,832	+265
June 23	4,308	— 18	12,648	—184
June 30	4,331	+ 23	12,538	—110
July 7	4,331	....	12,483	— 55
July 14	4,405	+ 74	12,419	— 64
July 21	4,426	+ 19	12,443	+ 24

Commercial Loans Rising

This continues a trend begun last summer, but figures comparable with this time a year ago will not be available until the appearance of the next Federal Reserve bulletin, because the statistical setup of the weekly reporting member banks' figures was changed in the middle of May.

The ratio between commercial loans and security investments is still far from what it was in the nineteen-twenties. "All other loans," the nearest statistical category to commercial loans, were far in excess of total investments. Bankers doubt, however, whether the recent trend will bring back the two items to their former proportions.

Last September, for example, the policy commission of the American Bankers' Association, in a report on a study of "the outlook for commercial banking, said ". . . There can be little doubt that further business expansion will result in more commercial borrowing, but it is difficult to suppose that it can soon restore anything like the old volume of loans. . . . It appears probable that for a long time to come the proportion of the earning assets of commercial banks that will normally be invested in securities rather than in loans will continue to be much higher than it used to before the depression . . . It seems unlikely that our banks as a whole will soon be able to return to their old practice of having about one half of their earning assets in commercial loans."

Renewed Demand for Credit

The monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made public last night, touched on the current trend as follows:

"The more advanced stages of business recovery tend to be accompanied by a renewed demand from agriculture, commerce and industry for short and intermediate term loans and by a levelling off, or even a decline, in the volume of bank investments . . . developments . . . during the past year reflect this recovery trend."

"The developments in the money market during the past month have reflected, on the one hand, a renewed demand for short-term credit for commercial and industrial purposes, and, on the other hand, an increased demand for investment securities on the part of investors other than the weekly reporting member banks."

One of the reasons why security holdings of the banks may shrink is the outlook for Treasury financing. While the official predictions and promises of budget performance are of no value, and the current deficit is, as usual, in excess of last year (being $196,000,000 for the first 28 days of July against $107,000,000), and the period of Treasury recoveries on capital assets is probably drawing toward a close, nevertheless the actual borrowing of the Treasury in the future is likely to be much shrunken. It may be only slightly in excess of maturities, as the social security tax on pay envelopes is being used to meet the current deficit.

The increase in bank investments in recent years has been wholly in Government obligations, as they have financed the Treasury with book-credits, but this era is now coming to an end.

How Many Bonds in Portfolio

"Other securities," however, may also suffer a slight diminution, due to recent tendencies on the part of bank examiners. The Banking Act of 1935, which took cognizance of the growth of bank investments, gave the comptroller of the currency the authority to lay the law down to the national banks on what kind of bonds they could carry.

In February, 1936, a ruling was made which created nearly as much uncertainty as it dissipated, and it was somewhat clarified a few months later in a speech of the comptroller. The rumor is now round the Street that national bank examiners are frowning on bonds with a fourth-place rating by the standard bond rating services. This, it is felt, may foreshadow some revision of the standards set by the comptroller, raising the minimum quality of bonds which may be bought.

Men of reputation are found on both sides of the question whether bank portfolios should have such a high proportion of securities as now. New York bankers generally feel that commercial banking should be commercial banking, not investment banking. Dr. Anderson has deplored the use of bank credit for capital assets. The New York State Bankers' Association brought a brochure out on the subject recently.

On the other hand, Dr. Lauchlin Currie's book "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" seems to imply that the proportion of bonds in banks is unimportant, and Chairman Eccles, at White Sulphur Springs in May, 1936, said, "If the banks are to . . . keep up with the times, they must get into the long-term capital market to a greater extent. This may be done either directly or indirectly through the purchase of government securities."

Heads Nash Firm

White, Boston

Robert G. Paine

Elected President of the Nash New England Company, Succeeding the Late Harold C. Hart. Mr. Paine Has Been Vice-President of the Company Since 1928

Nearly $43,000,000 For Stockholders Of General Motors Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of nearly $43,000,000 in dividends will go to holders of General Motors Corporation common stock as the result of the payment of $1 a share ordered by directors.

Previous payments were $1 on June 12 and 25 cents on March 12. In 1936 dividends totaled $4.50. The declaration will bring to around $96,000,000 payments ordered on the common this year.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share also was declared on 1,835,644 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock.

Last week Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board, reported a decline of 25.4 per cent in second quarter profits from the like period of 1936. This, he said, reflected effects of labor disturbances, higher wages and raw materials.

In the June quarter the company had net income of $65,796,848, or $1.48 a common share, compared with $88,167,082 or $2.09 in the June quarter of 1936.

For the first six months net earnings totaled $110,661,026, or $2.48 a common share, compared with $140,694,370 or $3.17 a common share in the like period last year.

The common dividend is payable Sept. 13 to stockholders of record Aug. 12, and the preferred is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 4.

N. Y. Bank Says Conditions Favor Upturn in Autumn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Conditions favoring a good upturn in business in the autumn are now more favorable than a month or two ago, according to the National City Bank in its August letter.

The bank says in part:

"Crop prospects, favorable since the beginning of the season, continue exceptionally good," the letter remarks. "The depressing influence of the decline in the stock and bond markets is passing off, both having recovered a substantial part of their losses. Sales of new security issues to raise capital for the industries have improved over earlier months. Commodity prices also have rallied on the average, despite adjustment of some farm prices to new crop prospects.

"The opinion now seems to prevail that the drop in the stock market was overdone, considered in relation to the business situation. There was a general recognition of the fact that in some industries a slackening of production during the summer was indicated, following the spring "boom," and it was uncertain just how far the decline would go. However, as between those who expected the recession to be mild and those who feared it would be substantial, the former have the best of it so far. August may bring more pronounced curtailment in some lines, but the slackening to date has been hardly more than seasonal.

Labor Troubles Lessening

"No one would claim that a long period of industrial peace is in sight, but it is plain that there will be less trouble in the near future than in the recent past. Relieved of this unsettlement, business men who have suffered from it can go ahead with their work. They can figure their costs, which are the basis of all planning, with greater assurance.

"Every one has recognized the menace of the rise in costs. By compelling price advances, it has threatened to unbalance price relations and interfere with trade; it already has reduced profit margins; if it cut too heavily into corporate earnings, it would diminish capital expenditures, which are needed to keep recovery going.

"Assuming that the labor situation will be more stable, the strongest reason for expecting a good fall trade is the agricultural prosperity. The steady rise in the farmers' income during the past four years has been a major influence in recovery, and it seems certain to continue this year.

Prices Being Advanced

"Unquestionably the industries are fortunate in that circumstances have combined to produce this favorable outlook for the farmers. With few exceptions, manufacturers are advancing prices for fall goods, under compulsion of higher wages and shorter hours which raise labor costs, and higher prices for raw materials.

"The upward trend was established before the farm income could be estimated and possibly without much regard for it. If foreign wheat crops had been larger and an export outlet for United States wheat had been lacking, or if farm production had been unbalanced in any other way, the fall prospects would be much less favorable. It is more than likely that inability to pass on the higher prices to consumers would have blocked trade and caused industrial unemployment. Business makes progress only as all groups in the economic system progress together."

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Japan's Iron Trade—Japanese interests in the past two years have been extremely active in raising the iron ore output of Malaya. In the last 12 years production of iron ore in Malaya gained sharply. Malaya is Japan's most important single source of iron ore and practically all of the Malayan production is shipped to that country. In 1925, exports totaled some 272,000 long tons, but by the end of 1936 the annual figures had increased sharply to 1,612,000 tons.

* * *

Japanese Fishing Industry—Exports of canned tuna from Japan in the first quarter of this year totaled 226,983 cases compared with 75,896 cases in the like period of 1936. The United States bought 164,789 cases in the first three months of the year compared with 51,556 cases in the like period of 1936. Exports of canned sardines totaled 469,996 cases in the first quarter, an increase of 198,046 cases compared with the like three months of 1936. Shrimp and lobster fishing off the coast of Mexico will shortly be undertaken by a joint corporation to be formed by the Japan Marine Products Company with which certain Mexican industrialists will be associated.

* * *

Japanese Machinery Trade—Manufacturing plants in Japan which employ more than five workers each and which engage in the production of machinery and equipment, totaled 10,354 at the end of 1935, a gain of 12.8 per cent over the figures for the preceding year. The value of the output of these plants during 1935 was about $438,570,000, an increase of 26.1 per cent over the total of the preceding year and accounted for 13.4 per cent of the country's entire industrial output in that year.

* * *

Japan's Fruit Industry—Cultivation of fruit in Japan for home consumption and export is increasing. The crops of pears and persimmons in 1936 showed considerable gains and totaled 368,354,000 pounds and 593,172,000 pounds respectively. Apple growing which reached a new high in 1935 declined in 1936 to total 266,128,000 pounds. Production of grapes declined in 1936 when the output was recorded at 129,103,000 pounds.

* * *

China's Foreign Trade—The adverse trade balance of China for the January-May period of 1937 was recorded at about $27,990,000 compared with $38,695,000 for the first five months of 1936. Imports into China during the first five months of 1937 were valued at about $147,390,000, an increase of about 31 per cent compared with the same period of 1936. Exports of merchandise to foreign countries reached a value of $119,400,000, or an increase of about 45 per cent compared with the like period last year.

* * *

China Developing Motors—The different ministries and commissions of the Chinese Government have been instructed when acquiring cars for official use to give preference to those equipped to use fuel oil and vegetable oils. Several successful experiments have been conducted recently with vegetable oils instead of crude oil as fuel but the cost of vegetable oil is prohibitively high as yet. However, since China produces no petroleum, it is very much interested in the development of a motor fuel from other sources.

* * *

Radio in China—It is a conservative estimate that there are 300,000 radios in China of which about 50,000 are in the Shanghai area. China is becoming radio-minded and even though the ownership of a radio is far beyond the purchasing power of many of the population, the policy of the Government in promoting education by radio is creating a desire upon the part of a hitherto untouched section of the people to possess a set of some kind. Reception in China of short wave radio programs originating in the United States varies from fair to extremely bad. It is believed that a transmitting station must be erected on the Pacific coast with a specially directed beam to the Far East if the reception is to be improved.

* * *

Singapore Mail Rates—All mails from Malaya will be dispatched by air at ordinary postal rates beginning with the inauguration of flying boats by Imperial Airways on Singapore service at the end of this year.

* * *

Movies in Philippines—During the first quarter of this year there were 223 motion picture theaters licensed to operate in the Philippines, an increase of 10 per cent compared with the number licensed during the first quarter of 1936. The theaters appear to have done considerably better in 1936 than in 1935 due to more prosperous conditions throughout the island. Prospects for the year 1937 appear to be fairly good.

* * *

Philippine Steel Imports—Imports of iron and steel products, including certain hardware items and tools, into the Philippine Islands in 1936 were valued at about $10,156,613 compared with $7,039,567 in 1935. This increase is chiefly attributed to a higher rate of building and mining activity. The United States received a favorable proportion of the above trade.

Packard Share Net Shows Slight Gain

DETROIT (AP)—Net profit of $3,819,057 for the first six months of 1937 is reported by the Packard Motor Car Co. The figure allowed for depreciation and federal income taxes but did not provide for surtax on undistributed profits.

The profit was equal to 25 cents a share on 15,000,000 common shares outstanding, compared with a profit of $3,520,128 or 23 cents a share for the first six months of 1936.

A decline in profits in the second quarter from $2,610,701 in 1936 to $1,208,355 this year was attributed to rising labor and material costs and shutdowns for labor adjustments.

No dividends will be declared, the company said, until its expansion program is completed.

Credit Firm Shows Large Net Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, a credit company, reported combined net earnings of $11,573,865 for the six months ended June 30, compared with $9,757,387 for the first half of 1936.

After dividends on the preference stock, there remained a net profit applicable to the common of $11,370,490, equal to $3.43 per share on 3,312,585 shares outstanding. This compared with $3.16 per share for the same period last year.

Price of Copper Abroad Reaches New High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Copper metal has just sold abroad at 14.50 cents a pound c. i. f. the European base ports, a new high for the current movement. This was an increase of .075 cents from the previous top price of 14.425 cents.

The domestic price was unchanged at 14 cents, and home sales July 29 were 4297 tons, lifting the July total volume to date to 50,500 tons. Domestic zinc and lead markets are relatively quiet and unchanged.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this column only. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards, 1937, [illegible] 21 folder $1 assortment [illegible] Terry Studios, 201 Westfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Extra money selling Brand $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious items. Combination offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg B-33, Mass.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-13, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

Newly Decorated, Electric Refrigeration

87 St. Stephen St., 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50 to $50.00. 321 Beacon St., 2 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $40.00 to $65.00. 344 Beacon St., 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $37.50 to $50.00. 30 Hemenway St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35.00 to $42.50. 283 Newbury St., 2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $50.00 to $65.00. 136 Huntington Ave., 2 rooms, kitchen-dinette rec. hall and bath, $40.00. 11-19 Peterboro St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $37.50 to $40.00. 93-103 Norway St., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $27.50 to $32.50.

REFERENCES REQUIRED

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

CHAS. E. CUSHING

209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

BOSTON, 382 Riverway—4 very spacious rooms, all modern; rent reasonable. Tel. Beacon 0806.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVELY furnished large living-room, kitchenette and bedroom; $45.00 monthly; share bath with woman in room separated from rest of apartment; downtown section; convenient transportation. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1363.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

BOSTON — Wanted, by 2 young women, transportation to Milwaukee or Chicago about Aug. 7; references exchanged; share expenses. Highland 5978.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 28 West Street, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

W. NEWTON, Mass.—Boston terrier puppies, raised from pedigreed stock in private home; price reasonable. Jordan Cumner, 24 Oldham Road.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses N Y C Un 4-5242

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim 345 7th Ave., N. Y C PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Janitor in modern small institution; wife to assist in light duties; living quarters in building; good character and habits required. Write ages, previous experience and references. Write Box R-20. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-Houseworker; no laundry; conscientious; good salary; pleasant home in New York suburbs. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF

Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints 103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

PAYING GUESTS

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.

Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on beach. Superior accommodations at modest rates. Inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

PERSONAL SERVICE

KNOW what you are paying for! Expert assistance in buying Personal or Commercial Photography. (No mail orders.)

GLADYS HUTCHINS

"The Photographic Shopper"

45 W. 57th St., New York City

PLaza 3-5968.

REAL ESTATE

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Year old 5-room Cape Cod cottage; oil heat; large trees; nice neighborhood; near school; ½ mile from Worcester turnpike; $6000. Tel. Wellesley 1248-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, QUE., 1620 Sherbrooke West—Within five minutes Christian Science church; comfortable double and single rooms; reasonable rates. MRS. A. BUSH, WI. 7346.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractively priced medium outside room, running water; elevator, central, temporary, permanent. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EFFICIENT in all household duties, girl (colored) wishes afternoon work. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Assistant—Office or personal details; good background, highest credentials. Antoinette Drake, 216 W. 100th St., New York (Apt. 4-D)

SUMMER BOARD

GREEN MOUNTAINS — Lake country, wood trails, riding, walking, swimming, canoeing; delicious food; an interlude in Vermont stillness; reasonable rates; historic Echo Lake Inn; Tyson, Vermont. CAROLINE DAY.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED!—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Garvin, Dohr Appointed Receivers for N. Y. W. & B.

NEW YORK (AP)—Edwin L. Garvin and James L. Dohr, New York attorneys, were appointed receivers for the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co. by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

Last week bondholders of the property sought to foreclose owing to a default in interest. The receivers were directed to file a joint bond of $20,000. The property is under lease to the New Haven railroad, which is in process of reorganization.

Strike Affects National Tea

CHICAGO (AP) — National Tea Company reports net income for the 24 weeks ended June 19, last, of $9473, compared with $23,043 the corresponding 1936 period. The 1937 period showing reflects additional costs of operations due, F. H. Massman, president, said, to the strike called by C. I. O. organizers on the company's warehouse and general manufacturing divisions.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England.

In the heart of London, [illegible] hot and cold water. [illegible]

Night Porter. Garage opposite. Telegrams, "Abbotsford-Westcent, London."

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2

Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 3½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

ASHBURN HOTEL

London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher [illegible]—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park, 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone to all bedrooms, central heating and lift; first class food; near churches

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL

Facing sea, excellent cuisine, moderate terms, near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. [illegible]

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 886

DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**

Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns. Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**

Next door Christian Science church

60 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**

A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**

For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Proprietor, P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD

Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1130.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "PINE RIDGE," BEACH AVE.—Comfortable guest house, with home comforts, close to sea, from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings, tennis, beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms

2B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate Street

Telephone 861

EASTBOURNE

SANDHURST

PRIVATE HOTEL

Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.

Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE — Board residence, near sea, shops, cinema; tennis courts free to visitors. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens, Tel. 1046.

EASTBOURNE THE BELGRAVE

MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.

Inclusive Terms from 3 and 4 gns. p. w., according to season. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS. Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns., illus., tariff, "W. V."

HANTS., KNELLWOOD HOUSE, FARNBOROUGH—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL

2 COVENTRY PLACE

Commercial and Family. Home Comforts.

Phone 294041

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant

Running water, hot and cold in every bedroom

JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5230

LONDON

CROMWELL COURT REC. A. A.

143-5 Cromwell Road, S. Ken., S. W. 7

All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL

31/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5

Phone Flaxman 0830

Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE

60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2

Spotless cleanliness; excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts; full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON

AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.

THE GRANTLEIGH

Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

Quite near Christian Science Church

En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Pa. Bay 3616.

Tariff from Resident Proprietor

Cable "Grantleigh., Padd., London"

Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON

SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL

First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. [illegible] week

Tel. Liv. 3262, London

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL

South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

400 ft. above sea level.

Extensive views. Tennis, etc. Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

LONDON

WHITE HOUSE HOTEL

Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 8411

Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating. Night porter. Lift. From 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 85-89 Osborne Rd. Tel. 900, Jesmond.

SCARBOROUGH

NORLANDS'

Private Hotel

WEYDALE AVENUE

Up-to-Date Reasonable Prices

Tel. 1144

SEE PAGE 16

Loan Society Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Monroe Loan Society offered at $25 a share 40,000 shares of a new cumulative 5½ per cent preferred stock, convertible into common "A" prior to June 1, 1943. Proceeds will be used to discharge various loans and for working capital and expansion.

Balance

A suitable balance is maintained among the various types of security held in trust funds under the supervision of this institution.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	[illegible]
Previous day	[illegible]
1937 vol. to date	[illegible]
1936 vol. to date	[illegible]

Coppers, Rubbers Higher; Trading Activity Expands

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Weakness of rails and a downward trend in steels and motors offset rising tendencies of coppers, rubbers and specialties in today's stock market.

While favored issues were lifted fractions to 2 or more points in the morning, top marks were not maintained, and losses of as much were plentiful near the final hour. Activity picked up considerably, transfers running at the rate of 950,000 shares.

Earnings reports apparently stimulated as well as depressed individual stocks. It was questionable whether the fight over the wage-hour bill in Congress was an important influence either way.

Coppers Advance

Among better acting issues were Kennecott, Anaconda, Inspiration Copper, Miami Copper, Cerro de Pasco, Calumet & Hecla, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Firestone, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, American Locomotive, International Paper & Power preferred and common, Radio, R-K-O, Clark Equipment, National Supply, Coca-Cola and Marine Midland.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Chrysler, Woolworth, J. I. Case, Deere, American Telephone, Western Union, North American, Stone & Webster, du Pont, General Electric, Texas Corp., Continental Oil, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Allied Stores, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Government obligations edged forward while domestic corporate issues followed mixed paths in a quiet bond market today.

Utilities and some rails tended a little higher and industrials held fairly steady.

American & Foreign Power 5s advanced a sizable fraction and International Hydro-Electric 6s improved around ⅛. Pacific Gas 3¾s leaned forward a bit.

Southern Railway 4s ran up a major fraction following announcement the road is considering new financing. Erie 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s stiffened fractionally.

Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s were inactive while Youngstown 3½s dropped slightly over a point. Texas Corporation 3½s and International Telephone 5s lost a little ground.

Foreign Dollar issues were narrow with principal activity centering in Japanese loans. The 6½s were up 1⅞ while the 5½s slipped about ½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Selected industrials and oils advanced fractionally in curb trading today, but utilities, metals and mining stocks generally lost ground.

Higher were Aluminum Co. common and preferred, American Cyanamid, Fisk Rubber, St. Regis Paper, Ford, Ltd., Glen Alden, Technicolor, Sunray Oil, International Petroleum, Humble Oil and Creole Petroleum.

Slight losses were shown by Cosden Petroleum and Pantepec Oil, Electric Bond & Share, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, American Gas & Electric, and Cities Service. Niagara Hudson moved up fractionally.

Softness in metals and mining issues was reflected in slightly lower prices for Pioneer Gold, Hecla Mining, New Jersey Zinc, Hudson Bay Mining and Eagle Picher, though Newmont Mining showed a small gain.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Accumulated				
Am Window Glass Co 7% pf	$10.50	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 9
Dayton Rub Mfg. A	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Ohio River Sand 7% pt pf	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Smith-Alson Paint & Varn Co 7% pf	87c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Irregular				
Trust Am B Sh. A	34c.	..	July 31	..
Reduced				
Diversif Inv F, A	7½c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Extra				
Amer Stamping	20c	..	July 20	July 15
do	15c	..	*	July 15
Idaho Md Mines Cp	5c	..	Aug. 12	Aug. 3
Stand Oil (Ind)	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 16
Initial				
Ala Mills	60c	Q	Aug. 16	July 29
Increased				
Coca-Cola Co	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
East Footwear Cp	12c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Stock				
Denver Natl Bk	50%	..	Aug. 1	July 31
Regular				
Am Optical Co	25c	..	July 15	June 13
Boston W H&R Co	$2	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Bruce (E L) Co 3½% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
do 7% pf	$7.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Carter (Wm.) Co. pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Consumers Gl Co	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	....
Cont Casualty Co	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Emsco Der&Equip	25c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Ewa Plantation Co	60c	Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 5
Fishman (MH) Co	15c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Gen Motors Corp	$1	..	Sep. 13	Aug. 12
Gen W, G & El Co	20c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 6
Griggs, Cooper & Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Harbison Walker Refact Co	50c	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 13
Hawaiian C & S	75c	Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 4
Hazel-Atlas Glass	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Hobart Mfg. ClA	37½c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Int Nickel Co	50c	Q	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Lansing Co	25c	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Loco Firebox	50c	..	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
Marion Mfg	$1.50	..	July 30	July 20
Morse Twist Drill & Mach	$1.50	..	Aug. 16	July 29
Nash-Kelvinator	25c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 2
N A Oil Con	$1.25	..	Aug. 5	July 26
N S Lt & Pow 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Otis Stl Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Parkersburg Rig & R Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Pillsbury Fl M Co	40c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Pfaudler Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Puritan Ice 8% pf	$4	S	July 26	June 30
Repub Ins of Tex	30c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Simplex Paper	5c	..	Aug. 14	Aug. 3
Sonotone Corp pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Stand Oil (Ind)	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 16
Whiteman (Wm) Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11

*Payable on or before Sept. 1.

American Cyanamid Earns $1.13

NEW YORK (AP) — American Cyanamid Co., chemical manufacturer with principal plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., reports net income for the six months ended June 30 of $2,844,325 equal to $1.13 a common share. This compared with $1,708,003, or 68 cents a share, in the like 1936 period.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
84½	63⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	84	84	84	+1
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	2	33	33	33	
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Jul 28
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	73	72½	73	+1¼
5¼	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
58½	34	Alleg pf xw	1	34	34	34	Jul 30
59⅝	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	35	34½	35	—1½
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
52⅛	25	Alleg pr pf	7	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	30⅛	Alleg Steel (1.20)	3	35½	35¼	35¼	—1
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	6	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	239	239	239	
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	5	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	58	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	3	80	79½	80	Aug 2
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	25	70½	69¾	69⅞	+ ½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Aug 2
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	2	94	94	94	+ ½
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	96	95½	96	Aug 2
41⅝	20½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	6	29	28½	28½	+1
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1½g)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	17	112⅝	111¼	112⅛	+1⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	157	157	157	Aug 2
71	46	Am Car & F (½g)	2	51½	51½	51½	— ½
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	79¼	79	79	— ¼
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	15	30	29	29½	
146	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	132	132	132	—3
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	107	107	Jul 29
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30¾	20¼	Am Coml Alco	1	24½	24¼	24½	— ½
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	4	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
13⅛	5¾	Am Encaus Til	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 24
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	31	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	46	46	46	Jul 31
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	57½	56¼	56¼	—1⅛
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	8¼	7⅝	7¾	— ½
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 31
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅞	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am Loco	50	49¾	47⅞	49½	+2
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	1	109½	109½	109½	Aug 2
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	26	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	29	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	65	65	65	—1¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	56½	56	56	— ½
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	27	22⅛	21¾	21¾	
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	131	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	— ¼
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	5	27	27	27	Jul 31
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	41	95⅝	94¾	94¾	— ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142	142	142	Jul 31
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	Jul 31
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	14	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅝
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17	17	17	
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
143¾	124⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	130	128½	128½	—1⅝
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 29
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	172	171¼	172	+ ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	5	82¼	81¾	82	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	12	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	11	137	136¼	137	+ ⅞
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	14¼	14	14	— ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	34	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	5	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	4	70	68½	68½	—3
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	26	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ¼
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 1
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	63	63	63	Jul 30
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	135	59¾	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	24⅝	23½	23½	—1⅛
37½	18	Andes Cop	5	24½	23⅜	24½	+1½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
46	39⅜	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	+ ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Aug 2
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	33	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	90⅝	90½	90½	— ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	52	60½	59½	59⅞	— ⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug 2
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	11	11	11	+ ½
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	37	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	—1
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	80¾	78¼	78¼	—2¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	10	50½	49½	49½	— ⅞
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	16	16	16	—3
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	23¼	24	Jul 27
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	20	29¾	29⅛	29¼	— ½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	— ⅛
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	15½	15⅜	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50⅝	50½	50½	— ¼
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	77¾	76⅜	77¾	+2¾
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug 2
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Aviation Corp	9	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	6	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 31
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	1	86	86	86	Aug 2
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	21	27¾	27	27⅛	— ¾
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	44	44	44	+1
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	4	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	19	25¼	25	25	— ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	—1
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 23
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	8	21⅛	20½	20½	— ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	7	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2⅛a)	2	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	60	100⅛	98¾	99	—1¼
20	17	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug 2
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	64	63	64	Aug 2
38	25	Black & Dckr (¾g)	2	28	28	28	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	18	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airpl	28	36⅛	35	35¼	— ⅝
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	8	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	21	46¼	45⅛	45½	+ ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	2	9½	9	9	Jul 30
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 30
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	14	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	11	45⅞	44¾	44¾	—1½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Aug 2
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 29
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	3	30	29½	29½	— ½
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	18½	18	18	— ¾
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	3	17	17	17	— ½
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	8	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ¼
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	3	37⅞	37½	37½	
63¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	55	54½	54½	+ ½
18⅝	16½	Burlington Mills (1)	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅛	Burr Ad M (.65g)	14	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	9	16¼	16	16	— ¼
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	43	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	1	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	12	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	62	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ½
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	12	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
17½	11⅝	Canad Pac	41	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	47	47	47	Jul 31
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 28
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	31	31	31	Aug 2
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
191	138	Case (JI)	8	191¾	189	190	—1
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	99⅝	99¼	99¼	— ¼
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	20	39⅛	38¼	38⅜	— ⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¼	36½	Celotex (.80g)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ½
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30	30	30	—1½
12⅝	6⅛	Cent Fdy	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	19	Cent RR NJ	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	8½	Centy Rib M (.20g)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	Jul 21
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	74¾	74	74	+ ⅛
23⅝	11⅛	Certain-teed	5	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
63¼	38⅝	Champ P & F (2)	7	60	58¾	58¾	+1¼
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	3	17⅛	17½	17⅛	—2⅛
68⅞	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	30	52¼	51¼	52	+1
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Jul 29
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	10	71¾	70	70⅛	
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 2
13⅛	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Aug 2
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Chi M StP & P	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	20	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Chi RI & P 6%pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 30
10¼	4⅛	Chi RI & P 7%pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug 2
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅝
125¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	50	117	115⅜	115⅜	—3¼
21⅝	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	City Stores	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
45⅝	32½	Clark Equip (1.50)	8	47¼	46⅛	47	+1⅛
47	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	5	46⅛	45	45	—1
39⅞	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	7	28¼	27⅞	28	
170⅛	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	160½	160	160	— ½
60	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58½	58⅝	
23⅝	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	14	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 30
62⅝	47½	Coll & Aik (2a)	7	56⅝	56	56	
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	3	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
32	30⅜	Colum Brcast Sys A	3	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
31⅛	31⅛	Colum Brcast Sys B	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
20⅝	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	46	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
108	89	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	91	91	91	Jul 22
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26
125⅝	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121	121	121	— ½
69¼	56⅝	Coml Credit (4)	16	62⅞	61½	61½	— ⅝
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅝
80¼	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	43	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	107	107	107	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwlth S pf (3)	4	56¾	56	56	— ¼
19⅞	13	Conde Nast	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	3	38¼	38	38	+ ½
19¼	12½	Congress Cig	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
33¾	19⅞	Cons Aircraft	1	23	23	23	
18⅝	9⅞	Cons Cigar	3	12¼	12	12	Aug 2
13¼	8⅛	Cons Coal	24	10⅝	9½	10	+1⅛
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1½g)	21	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	5	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	
5¾	2⅞	Cons Film	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug 2
18⅝	10	Cons Film pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
13⅛	8⅝	Cons Laundries	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	Aug 2
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	23	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	104⅜	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 2
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	3	¾	⅝	¾	
37⅜	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	15	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
37¾	18⅛	Cont Bak A	10	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Cont Bak B	25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	15	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 30
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	5	2½	2½	2½	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	46	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (⅝g)	2	30½	29¼	30½	Aug 2
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	23	66½	65¾	65⅞	— ⅜
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	158	158	158	Jul 23
10¼	6	Coty	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
56½	40	Crane Co	15	50⅞	50½	50½	+ ⅜
121	113⅛	Crane Co pf (7)	7	116¾	116¾	116¾	Jul 29
114⅝	100⅛	Crane Co cv pf (5)	7	113	111⅞	112	—1
37	26⅞	Cream of W (1½g)	1	30	30	30	
28¾	18⅛	Crosley Radio	7	19½	19½	19½	Aug 2
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	1	84	84	84	— ½
56½	41⅛	Crown Ck pf ww (2¼)	5	46⅝	46¾	46¾	Jul 29
47¼	39	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 30
25⅜	16⅝	Crown Zeller	67	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
108⅝	94½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¾
81⅜	51	Crucible Stl	14	73¼	72	72	— ⅝
135	115	Cruc Stl pf (5¼k)	1	127	127	127	Jul 30
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug 2
14⅝	7¾	Cuban-Am Sug	4	9⅛	9	9	— ½
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Jul 28
20⅝	8½	Curtis Pub	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
109½	71	Curtis Pub pf (7)	2	76	75½	75½	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Curtiss-Wright	57	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
23⅜	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	16	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
90⅞	73½	Cutler-Ham (1g)	1	75	75	75	Aug 2
		—D—					
18½	12⅞	Davega Strs (1h)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug 2
24	19	Davega Strs pf (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 26
143½	104⅝	Deere & Co (1g)	4	140½	138	138	—3⅝
31⅜	25¼	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29	17⅞	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1)	1	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	Jul 30
58⅝	33	Del & Hud	5	36¾	36	36	— ½
24½	13¾	Del Lack & W	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	1	5	5	5	
146½	110⅞	Detroit Ed (5g)	3	115⅝	115½	115½	
76⅛	59⅛	Devoe & Ray A (3a)	1	60	60	60	— ½
36½	26	Diam Match (1a)	5	27¼	26½	26½	Aug 2
40⅛	33	Diam M pf (1½a)	9	33	33	33	
23	14¾	Diam T Mot (½g)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seagram	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jul 21
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
46¾	35	Doehler Die C (1g)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	7	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
12⅜	8¾	Dominion Strs	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
77¼	47⅛	Douglas Airc	22	59	57½	57⅞	— ¼
159¼	115⅝	Dow Chem (2.60g)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¼
55	45⅛	Dresser A (3e)	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jul 23
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1a)	4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
1⅜	½	Dul S S & A	3	¾	⅝	⅝	Aug 2
3½	1¼	Dul S S & A pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
8¼	3⅞	Dunhill Int	1	5	5	5	
17½	14¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jul 23
180¼	148½	du Pont de N (2¾g)	16	162	160½	160⅝	—1⅛
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	1	134¼	134¼	134¼	— ⅝
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Roll	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
181¾	151	Eastman Kod (8)	3	180⅝	180	180	— ⅝
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1⅛g)	3	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
16	10⅜	Eitingon Sch	13	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
29	21⅝	El Paso N G (1.60)	11	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
45½	34¾	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	5	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
16	9¼	Elec Boat	74	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
26⅞	14⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	84	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
87	58½	Elec P&L $6 pf	1	75	75	75	—3¼
92¼	62	Elec P&L pf	6	79⅝	78	79⅝	Jul 30
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 21
8	3	Elk Horn C pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
60	54	Endicott-John (3)	2	55½	55½	55½	Aug 2
17¾	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	11	11	11	— ¼
78¼	59	Eng PS $5 pf (5k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 29
81	60	Eng PS pfww (5½k)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
86½	72	Eng PS $6 pf (6k)	1	72	71	72	M'y 14
9¾	4⅝	Equit Off Bldg	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	Erie RR	5	15⅝	15	15⅛	
35⅝	19½	Erie 1pf	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
28¼	14¼	Erie 2pf	3	17	16½	16½	— ½
14⅛	7¼	Eureka Vac Cl	3	8⅛	8	8	— ½
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6¾	2¾	Exchange Buff	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 31
		—F—					
71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	8	59	58½	59	+ ½
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
70	45½	Fajardo Sug (2g)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ¾
29⅜	16¾	Fed Lt & Trac	2	21½	20½	21½	Jul 28
150	66½	Fed Mng & Sm	4	136	136	136	Jul 15
129	94¼	Fed Mng & S pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Jun 19
11⅝	6¼	Fed Motor	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	5½	Fed Screw	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¾
6	3	Fed Wat Svc A	2	4	4	4	
43¾	31⅛	Federat D St (1½g)	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
108⅞	92½	Federat D St pf (4¼)	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Jul 29
45⅝	36	Fid P Fi Ins (1.60a)	4	39½	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	31	Firestone T&R (1½g)	25	34⅜	33½	33¾	+ ¾
107½	101⅛	Firestone T&R pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 2
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	5	41¾	41½	41¾	
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	12	32⅝	31¾	31¾	— ⅝
58½	46	Florence Stov (1g)	2	48	48	48	— ½
39½	33¼	Florsheim Sh A (2)	5	35	35	35	Jul 22
9⅞	4⅝	Follansbee	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
58	47½	Food Mach (1a)	2	51⅞	51½	51⅛	— ¾
54½	37⅛	Foster Wheel	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
18⅜	7⅞	Francisco Sug	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jul 30
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	14	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
		—G—					
7½	4½	Gabriel A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	11¾	Gair (Robt)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
39¼	36½	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Jul 24
19½	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15½	10½	Gen Am Inv	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
105¼	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	98	98	98	Aug 2
86½	62½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
19½	10⅝	Gen Bak (.60)	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14	7⅜	Gen Bronze	2	8	8	8	
32½	20	Gen Cable	2	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
65	39½	Gen Cable A	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 31
126⅝	112½	Gen Cable pf	1	118½	118½	118½	Jul 23
52¼	34½	Gen Cigar (4)	5	35½	35¼	35½	+1
64⅞	49⅝	Gen Elec (.80g)	34	58	57¼	57¼	—1
44¼	36	Gen Foods (2)	16	38	37½	37½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Gen G & El A	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
68⅞	60	Gen Mills (3)	4	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅝
70½	48⅛	Gen Mot (2¼g)	88	57¾	56½	56¾	—1⅛
122⅝	113	Gen Mot pf (5)	3	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
15¼	8⅞	Gen Out Adv	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
60½	42½	Gen Out Adv A	1	50	50	50	Aug 2
19	15⅛	Gen Pr Ink (.30g)	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	3¼	Gen Pub Svc	7	3¼	3	3	— ¼
65⅛	41¼	Gen Ry Sig (1)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1⅛
5¾	3	Gen Real & Ut	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
48⅞	31	Gen Real & Ut pf	2	33½	33½	33½	—2½
70⅛	55	Gen Refract (2h)	4	59¼	58¾	58⅞	— ⅝
33⅝	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (½g)	2	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	— ½
43⅞	34½	Gen Time In (1a)	1	37	37	37	Jul 31
20⅞	14⅛	Gillette (½g)	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
88⅛	77½	Gillette pf (5)	2	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅛
29⅜	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	45	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
90⅝	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Aug 2
51⅛	40⅝	Glidden Co (2a)	8	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
58⅛	51½	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug 2
6⅞	4	Gobel	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Goebel Brew (.30a)	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	31	Goodrich (½g)	96	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
87⅝	77⅞	Goodrich pf (5)	3	80	79½	80	
47⅝	27¾	Goodyr T&R (1g)	156	43¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ¼
141	100	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	10	129	126½	127	+1
13⅛	7⅝	Goth Silk H	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅝	3	Graham-Paige	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15	6½	Granby Con M	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Grand Union	7	3¼	3	3¼	Aug 2
27⅞	17	Grand Un pf (2k)	2	20	20	20	Jul 30
46½	32	Granite C Stl (1)	8	35¼	34⅝	35¼	Aug 2
47⅞	34½	Grant (WT) (1.40a)	3	39	39	39	
28½	17⅝	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅝g)	31	23	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
56⅝	40⅞	Gt Nor Ry pf	24	49⅝	48½	48½	—1⅛
42¼	34	Gt West Sug (2.20a)	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	31½	Green (HL) (1.60a)	8	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Greyhound (.80)	20	16	15⅝	16	
11½	10⅝	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug 2
4⅝	3	Guantan Sug	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10	Gulf Mob & N	2	11	11	11	Aug 2
50½	42⅛	Gulf Mob & N pf	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 31
108	88⅛	Gulf Sta Stl	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr 13
		—H—					
34⅝	27	Hack Water (⅝g)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jul 29
20⅝	13⅛	Hall Print	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
31	25⅛	Ham Watch (1½g)	7	31	30¼	30⅛	— ⅝
58½	40	Harb-Walk (1g)	6	46	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
17⅝	10½	Hat Corp A (.60g)	2	12	12	12	Jul 27
8	4	Hayes Body	2	5	5	5	Jul 31
117⅞	100	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	Jul 31
15⅝	11⅛	Hecker Prod (.60a)	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
128	99⅝	Helme (GW) (5a)	1	100	100	100	Jul 10
39⅝	24	Hercules Mot (1)	14	29⅛	28	29⅝	+1⅛
185	144⅝	Hercules Pow (3g)	2	161	160	161	Aug 2
87⅞	57⅞	Hershey Choc (3)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
111	102½	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Jul 31
37	32½	Hinde & D Pap (1g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 31
52⅝	35⅝	Holland F (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	
30⅝	21	Hollander (1)	1	24	24	24	
43½	29¾	Holly Sug (2¼g)	5	33½	33	33	
60½	47⅛	Homestake M (¾g)	9	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
41	35	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	35¾	35¼	35¾	Jul 28
27⅞	18	Houd-Her B (1½)	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
73	57⅞	Household Fin (4)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
94	88½	Household F pf (5)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	Aug 2
17⅝	13⅞	Houston Oil	25	15½	15	15	— ½
90⅝	62⅝	Howe Sound (3a)	17	82	81	81½	
5⅞	2¾	Hudson & Man	15	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
18⅝	6⅞	Hudson & Man pf	1	12	12	12	— ⅝
23¼	13¼	Hudson Mot	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
4	3	Hupp Mot	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		—I—					
38	21	Illinois Cent	12	24⅛	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
67½	43	Ill Cent pf	2	42	41	41	Jul 30
22⅞	12⅛	Ind Refin	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
47⅛	33	Indust Ray (2)	5	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
144	124	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	2	132	132	132	+1
131¼	94	Inland Steel (4a)	2	117⅜	116	117⅜	+1½
33⅜	17⅞	Inspirat Cop	118	26⅞	25⅝	26¾	+ ¾
8	4⅝	Insuransh ct (.10g)	1	5	5	5	
13¾	5⅞	Interb Rap T	5	8	8	8	
64⅛	41	Interchem Corp (2)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	Aug 2
11⅛	4¾	Intercon Rub	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	16½	Interlake Ir	80	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	5	Int Agricul	13	6¼	6	6	— ½
63⅛	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	3	49	47	47	Jul 28
189	146½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	169	160	160	Aug 2
117⅞	99⅛	Int Harvest (2½)	5	118½	117¾	118½	+ ⅝
162	144⅞	Int Harvest pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅝
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydro-El A	16	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	6½	Int Mer Mar	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
18⅝	10	Int Mining (.30g)	23	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	55⅛	Int Nick Can (1½g)	32	65⅝	66	66	—1¼
135¾	127⅞	Int Nick C pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Jul 10
24⅝	16½	Int Pap & P A	52	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	+1
18	10⅝	Int Pap & P B	30	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+1⅛
9⅛	5¾	Int Pap & P C	111	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
131⅝	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	86	106⅝	103¼	105⅝	+2½
28⅝	24	Int Salt (1½)	1	25	25	25	Jul 27
49⅝	41¼	Int Shoe (2)	3	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ¼
52	31¾	Int Silver	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Aug 2
15⅞	9¾	Int Tel & Tel	46	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
36½	20⅛	Intrst Dp Str (2¼g)	12	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
26½	17	Intertype (.30g)	2	17½	17	17¼	Jul 30
30	25½	Island Crk C (2)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
		—J—					
87⅛	69½	Jewel Tea (4)	2	69½	69½	69½	— ½
155	120	Johns-Manville (3)	3	136¼	136	136	
		—K—					
46	28	Kalam Stove&F (1a)	5	33½	33	33½	+1
29	15	Kan C Sou	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
44⅛	25	Kan C Sou pf	1	31	31	31	Jul 28
35	25	Kaufmann Dp (1.20g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 30
27¼	20	Kayser (J) (1g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 21
23¾	12⅝	Kel-Hay Wh A	1	16	16	16	Jul 30
19½	9⅝	Kel-Hay Wh B	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug 2
69⅝	51	Kennecott (2g)	96	62½	61½	61⅝	+ ¼
20⅛	14¼	Keystone S&W (.60)	3	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
48⅝	37¼	Kimberly-Cl (1)	2	41	41	41	
8⅞	5	Kinney (GR)	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 2
29⅝	20⅝	Kresge (S S) (.90g)	11	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	8¼	Kresge Dept Strs	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
47½	31¼	Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	34½	34½	34½	
24¼	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	5	22	22	22	
		—L—					
26	18⅛	Lambert (2)	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
17¾	12	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Jul 29
37⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
51½	32	Lehigh Port C (1½)	6	34½	34	34	—1
3¾	1⅝	Lehigh Val C	1	2	2	2	
18½	8⅝	Lehigh Val C pf	6	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
28⅝	13½	Lehigh Val RR	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
43⅛	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	12	41½	41	41½	+ ¾
21⅞	14⅝	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 30
59⅝	40	Lerner Strs (2a)	2	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ¾
79	58½	L O F Glass (3g)	23	70	69	69	+ ½
15⅞	9⅝	Libby McN & Lib	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
28⅞	25⅝	Life Savers (1.60a)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅝
113⅛	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jul 30
114	94¼	Ligg & My B (4a)	8	102⅝	102⅛	102½	— ¼
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Aug 2
33½	18⅝	Lily Tulip C (1½)	1	21	21	21	Aug 2
83½	50	Lima Loco (1g)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	Aug 2
61	51½	Link Belt (2)	2	59⅝	59½	59½	— ½
26⅞	23½	Liquid Carb	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
85⅝	64⅝	Loew's (2a)	18	85⅝	84½	85	
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106	106	106	Aug 2
3⅞	1	Loft	1	2	2	2	
78¼	50⅝	Lone Star Cem (3)	3	56¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅝
10⅝	5⅝	Long-Bell A	5	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
43½	28¼	Loose-Wil Bis (2)	1	29	28¾	28¾	Aug 2
25⅝	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
99	82¼	Louisv & Nash (5g)	2	85	85	85	
28¾	19⅛	Louisv G&E A (1½)	8	21⅝	21½	21⅝	Aug 2
42⅝	29⅝	Ludlum Stl (1)	20	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅝
		—M—					
36	30½	MacAnd & F (3a)	2	32½	32½	32½	Aug 2
62¼	40⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	7	45⅛	44⅞	44½	— ⅛
58¼	44	Macy (RH) (2a)	3	48⅜	48⅛	48¼	— ⅛
18⅝	10½	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
63	42	Magma Cop (1½g)	8	49½	49	49½	+ ½
7⅞	3⅝	Manati Sug	4	6	6	6	Jul 30
7	4½	Manati Sug ct	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 30
16⅝	13⅛	Mandel Bros (1g)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 12
16½	8⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 29
29⅝	18⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
6⅝	3⅞	Maracaibo Oil	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	9⅝	Marine Midl (.40a)	55	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	39	Marlin-Rock (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jul 30
30⅝	18⅝	Marsh Field	31	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
29¼	19⅝	Martin (GL) Co	11	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
13⅞	[illegible]	Martin-Parry	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	3	54	53	53	
41⅝	32⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	4	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
66¼	61¼	May Dept Strs (3a)	6	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9	Maytag	[illegible]	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Aug 2
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	5	35	35	35	Jul 26
36	21	McCall (2)	13	23¼	22¾	22¾	
24⅛	14⅝	McCrory Strs	12	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
106¼	82	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	89	89	89	+1
54⅛	40⅝	McGraw Elec (2)	6	50½	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16½	McGraw-H (.42½g)	2	19	18¾	19	Jul 27
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	7	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
42½	31⅛	McKeesport T (2)	5	36¾	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
18¼	12⅝	McKess & Rob	21	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
47½	42¾	McKess & Rob pf (3)	4	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
19	13¼	McLellan Strs (¾g)	12	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
34¾	25	Mead Corp (⅝g)	13	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+1⅛
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
16⅞	9¼	Mengel	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	58	Mesta Mach (2¾g)	1	66	66	66	
26¼	14⅝	Miami Cop	92	20⅛	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
35⅝	28⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	14	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
48½	33⅞	Midland Stl (2)	2	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
120	96	Minn-Honey (3)	*1	117½	117½	117¼	+ ¼
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	13	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
106⅝	88½	Minn-M Imp pf	2	108	108	108	+2⅞
2¼	1¼	Minn StP & SSM	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Aug 2
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 30
34	23⅞	Mission Corp (1g)	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
9¾	5⅛	Mo-Kan-T	1	7	7	7	
34⅝	21	Mo-Kan-T pf	5	24¼	24	24	
6¼	3	Mo Pac	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	6	Mo Pac pf	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	Aug 2
40⅞	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	4	35¾	35¼	35¾	+1⅛
104	85	Monsanto Ch (1⅛g)	23	103½	102½	102½	—1
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	32	63⅞	62½	62½	— ¾
46	31	Morrell & Co	2	33	33	33	Jul 28
3½	⅝	Mother Lode	25	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅞	Motor Prod (1½g)	8	35⅛	35	35	— ⅞
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	3	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
54	37⅝	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
14⅞	13	Mullins Mfg B nw	2	13½	13⅛	13½	Aug 2
36½	19¾	Munsingwear (1½a)	1	21	21	21	Aug 2
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.30)	1	75	75	75	— ½
30⅝	10⅛	Murray Corp	4	13½	13⅛	13½	
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (2g)	1	65	65	65	+1
		—N—					
24⅝	16½	Nash-Kelv (1)	46	19¼	18⅝	18¾	
24	17⅝	Nat Acme (¼g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ½
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
23⅝	22⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	29	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
167	145	Nat Bis pf (7)	1	152	152	152	Jul 30
33¾	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jul 29
[illegible]	93¾	Nat B&Inv pf ww (5)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Jul 9
[illegible]	29¾	Nat Cash R (¾g)	21	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ¼
26⅛	18½	Nat Dairy P (1.20)	42	21	20½	20½	— ½
24⅝	15	Nat Dept Strs	4	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	Nat Dept Strs pf	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
35	27½	Nat Distill (2)	9	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ¼
38	29	Nat Enam & Stp (3)	2	31	31	31	Jul 28
18⅝	12	Nat Gypsum	8	13⅛	12⅝	12½	
44	30⅝	Nat Lead (½)	21	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
171	154¾	Nat Lead pf A (7)	10	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	Jul 24
61⅞	44	Nat Mal & St Cas (1g)	6	52⅝	52	52	— ½
14⅝	8⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	13	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 1pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 21
1	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 2pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 19
95	70	Nat Stl (1½g)	28	95½	94½	95½	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅛	Nat Supply	47	38⅝	37½	37⅞	
137	131½	Nat Sup pf (1⅝k)	6	138⅛	138	135½	—1½
12⅞	6¼	Nat Tea (.35g)	6	7½	7⅛	7½	Aug 2
13⅝	9	Natomas (.80)	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
57¼	37	Neisner Bros (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 24
64⅝	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	2	53½	53⅜	53½	Jul 28
41⅝	28	Newpt Indus (1¼g)	15	34⅝	34	34	— ½
98⅛	73⅛	NY Air Br (1⅛g)	3	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	— ⅝
55¼	34½	NY Central	115	39⅞	38⅝	39⅛	—1⅛
72	41	NY Chi & StL	3	51	51	51	Aug 2
109	79½	NY Chi & StL pf	1	84	84	84	
31⅛	21	NYC Omnibus	8	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
3	⅝	NY Investors	10	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	NY NH & H	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
26⅝	12⅝	NY NH pf	5	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	Aug 2
6⅝	3⅛	NY Ont & W	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	8½	NY Shipbldg	16	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
272	236⅝	Norfolk & W (10)	1	261	261	261	Jul 31
6⅝	2	Norfolk Sou	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	No Am Aviat	13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	21	North Am (.66g)	43	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅝
57½	48½	North Am pf (3)	3	55	56⅝	56	Aug 2
104⅛	97⅞	No Am Ed pf (6)	4	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	25⅞	Northern Pac	40	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅝
6⅞	3⅛	Norwalk T & R	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅝
		—O—					
22⅝	17⅛	Ohio Oil (½g)	27	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
73	53⅛	Oliver Farm	13	68½	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅝
26⅛	13	Omnibus	9	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	13⅛	Oppenheim Col (½g)	1	16	16	16	
65⅝	33⅝	Otis Elev (.80g)	6	41⅝	41	41	— ⅝
24⅝	16½	Otis Stl	56	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
97	79	Otis Stl 1pf (5½)	2	83	83	83	+ ⅝
33	23	Outbd M&M (1½g)	3	24	24	24	+ ⅝
100⅝	83½	Owns Il Gl (1½g)	23	101	100¼	100¼	+ ⅝
		—P—Q—					
23	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
32⅝	20⅝	Pac Fin Cp Cal (1.60)	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
39	32½	Pac G & El (2)	12	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	40½	Pac Lig (3)	8	45	44⅝	44½	+ ½
46⅞	23	Pac Mills (1g)	11	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Pac West Oil (.40e)	4	27	26⅝	27	
12⅝	7⅛	Packard Mot (.15g)	30	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	Pan-Am Pet	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug 2
4½	2	Panhand P & R	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
90	61½	Paraffine (2g)	1	68	68	68	Jul 29
29⅝	16⅝	Param Pict	162	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅝
209½	121	Param Pict 1pf (6)	1	152¾	152¾	152¾	—7⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Param Pict 2pf (.60)	38	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
34⅛	24½	Park & Til (2)	2	25	25	25	Aug 2
8¼	4	Park Utah	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
44⅝	36½	Parke Davis (1.40g)	3	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
29½	22	Parker Rust-Pr (1½a)	1	27	27	27	
7⅝	2⅝	Parmelee Trans	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	6¼	Pathe Film	20	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
23⅞	14⅛	Patino Min	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
64	38⅛	Penick & Ford (1g)	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ¼
103¾	85	Penney (JC) (2g)	6	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Penn C & C	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 30
12½	5¼	Penn-Dix Cem	3	7½	7⅛	7½	
78½	43½	Penn-Dix pf A	1	52	52	52	— ¾
29¾	22	Penn Gl Sd ct (½g)	1	27	27	27	Jul 31
50¼	34¼	Penn RR (½g)	14	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
63	47	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	40	40	40	Jul 20
65½	43½	Peoples G L & C	2	51	51	51	— ¼
17	4⅛	Peoria & East	1	9½	7¾	9⅝	Jul 20
48½	30¾	Pere Marq	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 30
91	75	Pere Marq pf	1	77	77	77	Jul 22
87	72	Pere Marq pr pf	1	71	71	71	—1
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	20	20	20	Jul 26
21⅞	16¼	Petro Corp (.40g)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13¼	7⅝	Pfeiffer Brw (.60g)	5	8½	8	8	— ½
59⅝	40	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	31	52⅞	52⅛	52½	+ ½
54½	38½	Phila Co 6%pf (3)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
100¼	76	Phila Co pf (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Jul 30
3⅛	1	Phila R C & I	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	70	Philip Morris (3¾g)	14	92½	91	91	— ½
20	11¾	Phillips Jones	1	13½	13½	13½	
64	49½	Phillips Pet (2a)	21	63	62⅛	62⅝	—1
9½	6	Phoenix Hos	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 31
20¾	14¾	Pierce Oil pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 30
33⅝	28⅝	Pills Flour (1.60)	13	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	Pitt Coal	3	12	12	12	Jul 26
76½	52	Pitt Coal pf	2	53½	53½	53½	Aug 2
20	12	Pitt Scr & B (.30g)	76	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
43	24½	Pitt Stl	7	31	29¾	30	+1
4	2¼	Pitt T Coal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 30
8⅝	3⅜	Pitt United	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3	1	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
29⅞	24¼	Plym Oil (.70g)	8	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21⅝	16½	Pond Crk Poc (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 21
33⅝	21⅝	Poor & Co B	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
11⅞	4¼	Porto R-Am T A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 29
3⅞	1⅛	Porto R-Am T B	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 26
15½	7	Postal T & C pf	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 2
31⅞	17½	Pressed Stl Car	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ½
31	18	Pres Stl Car 1pf (¼)	3	20	20	20	— ½
86	52	Pres StlCar 2pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jul 31
65⅛	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	6	63⅝	62	62	
52⅞	36⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.80)	7	43⅝	42⅞	42⅝	— ¼
163⅛	147½	Pub S NJ 8%pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 17
140⅛	126	Pub S NJ 7%pf (7)	5	130	130	130	Jul 28
126⅛	112½	Pub S NJ 6%pf (6)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
112¼	99¾	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	101¾	101	101¾	Aug 2
113⅞	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jul 24
72⅝	51¾	Pullman (1½)	8	54⅝	53½	53½	—1
24⅝	16⅝	Pure Oil	67	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
107	99	Pure Oil 6%pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Jul 29
23¾	13⅞	Purity Bak (.30g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ½
18⅝	16	Quaker Sta Oil (.90g)	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		—R—					
12⅝	7¾	Radio	422	10	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	10	70½	67⅞	70	+2¼
10⅛	6⅝	Radio-Keith-O	28	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅝
37¼	29	Raybest-Man (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
47	32	Reading Co (2)	2	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
49	38	Read 1pf (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 16
43⅝	34½	Read 2pf (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 31
13⅞	7⅛	Real Silk	1	8⅛	8	8	Aug 2
4⅛	2	Reis & Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 28
30	20	Reis 1pf	1	21	21	21	Jul 29
22⅝	16½	Reliable Strs (1)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36½	17½	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
29⅝	21	Rem Rand (1.05g)	16	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅜
94¼	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ¾
9⅞	5	Reo Mot	29	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
47⅞	27⅛	Repub Stl	125	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
12[illegible]	100	Rep Stl cv pf (3k)	1	114½	114	114½	+1½
[illegible]	97¼	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	99	99	99	
[illegible]	35	Revere C & Br	4	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
98	71	Rev C & Br A	4	76	76	76	Jul 12
30⅝	22½	Reynolds Met (1)	11	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jul 28
34⅝	18⅝	Reynolds Sp (1)	1	21½	21	21	+ ½
58	49	Rey Tob B (3)	15	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
14	11¾	Rhine-West E	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun 26
31½	19	Ritter Dent (½g)	2	21	20½	21	Jul 27
86½	60	Roan Ant Cop (1.11g)	10	68	68	68	Aug 2
38	30	Ruberoid (.80)	1	37½	36½	37⅛	Aug 2
9⅝	3½	Rutland pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 28
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Strs (2)	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
65	43¾	St Jos Lead (2a)	16	62⅝	62½	62½	+ ¼
4¾	2⅜	StL-San F	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	St L-San F pf	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
27⅞	14⅛	Savage Arms (⅜g)	4	26¾	26	26	— ½
51¾	38⅝	Schenley Distill (3)	8	43¼	42⅞	43	
98¾	93¾	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅜
3¼	1½	Schulte Ret	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
23⅝	12½	Schulte Ret pf	1	15	15	15	Aug 2
2⅞	1⅛	Seaboard Air	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	4	Seab Air pf	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
54⅛	36⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	41	40¾	40¾	—1¼
11¼	6¾	Seagrave	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 2
95⅝	81	Sears Roeb (3)	7	95½	94¾	95	— ½
34	26	Servel (1a)	7	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
42⅛	29	Sharon Stl (1.20)	5	36¼	36	36	— ¼
120	95	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 29
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	9	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	3	57½	56½	56½	+ ¼
17⅞	12	Shattuck (FG) (.50)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
34¾	25⅝	Shell Union (½g)	14	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
105¾	102	Shell Un pf (5½)	3	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 30
17⅞	12	Silvr Kg Coalit (.65g)	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
58	40	Simmons (1g)	9	49¾	49	49	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	Simms Pet	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
60⅝	42	Skelly Oil (½g)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
103¾	98½	Skelly O pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jul 26
54½	27	Smith (AO)	3	35	35	35	Aug 2
40½	27½	Sm & Cor Ty (⅞g)	1	32	32	32	
29¾	19½	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
22	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	84	22	21⅞	21⅞	
115	110	Solv Am pf (5½)	1	111	111	111	Jul 16
6⅝	3½	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
42½	32½	So P R Sug (2)	4	34½	34¼	34½	
32½	22½	Sou Cal Ed (1½a)	1	26	26	26	
65⅝	40¾	Sou Pac	14	48	47½	47½	—1
43⅝	24	Sou Ry	74	32	29⅝	29⅝	—2½
60½	37¼	Sou Ry pf	20	44¼	42⅛	42⅞	—1⅜
65⅛	49	Sou Ry M&O (4)	2	53	53	53	Jul 21
11⅞	6½	Spalding	4	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	Sparks With	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
31	17⅝	Spear & Co	2	23	23	23	Jul 30
36	28⅝	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
23¾	16	Sperry Corp (1e)	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
34½	26½	Spicer Mfg	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Aug 2
28¾	19½	Spiegel Inc (⅝g)	26	23¼	22½	22⅞	— ⅝
48⅝	37¾	Sq D Co B (.80g)	3	45⅝	45	45	— ⅝
16¼	11¾	Std Brands (.80)	84	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	Std Com Tob	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	5¼	Std G & El	16	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
32⅝	13	Std G & E pf	13	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
65	33	Std G & E $6 pr pf	2	44¼	44½	44½	—1
72⅝	36½	Std G & E $7 pr pf	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
4	2⅜	Std Invest	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 29
50	39⅝	Std Oil Cal (1a)	13	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
50	40½	Std Oil Ind (1a)	19	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	30⅝	Std Oil Kan	2	34	34	34	Jul 20
76	63½	Std Oil NJ (1a)	21	69¾	69⅜	69½	— ¼
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Jul 27
75	62⅝	Sterl Prod (3.80)	4	66	65	65	— ½
21	17	Stew-Warn (½a)	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17½	14	Stokely Bros (.35g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
33⅝	17	Stone & Web	26	24	23½	23½	—1¼
20	12	Studebaker	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
77½	65	Sun Oil (1a)	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	Sunshine Mining (3)	14	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
61⅝	37½	Superheater (1¾g)	1	42	42	42	—1
7⅝	4⅛	Superior Oil	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
47⅛	28⅝	Superior Stl	8	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	31	Suthrlnd Pap (1.80)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
20⅝	13	Sweets Co	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 31
28⅝	21¾	Swift & Co (1.20)	6	24¼	24	24	
33⅛	29⅝	Swift Int (2)	8	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
23⅝	15¼	Sym-Gould ww (.35g)	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	Sym-Gould xw (.35g)	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
		—T—					
15¾	10¼	Talcott Inc (.45g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 28
8⅝	6½	Telautograph (.60)	1	7	7	7	
15⅝	10⅝	Tenn Corp (¼g)	5	13½	13	13	— ½
54¼	42⅝	Tex & Pac Ry	4	46½	44½	44½	Jul 30
65½	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	43	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	6	Tex Gulf Prod	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44	33⅝	Tex Gulf Sul (2a)	13	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Tex Pac C&O (.40)	12	14½	14	14	— ⅛
16⅝	10	Tex Pac L Tr	14	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
48	32	Thatcher (½g)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
64	61½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	5	61½	61½	61½	Aug 2
13⅝	9½	The Fair	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
13⅞	7⅝	Thermoid	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	3	Third Ave	2	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Thompson (JR) (½)	4	8	8	8	Jul 23
38⅝	23	Thompson Prod (.80g)	14	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Thompson-Star	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	17⅝	Thompson-Star pf	3	22	22	22	—1
21⅝	15⅝	Tide-Wat As (1a)	56	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
98	91⅝	Tide-Wat As pf (4½)	3	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	Timk-Det Ax (2g)	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
79	58	Timk Roll B (3)	7	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	Transamerica new	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	12	Trans & West Air	27	18	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	16	Trico & Willi (.10g)	2	18	18	18	Aug 2
11⅝	7⅛	Tri-Cont Corp (½g)	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
109⅝	101⅛	Tri-Cont pf (6)	4	103	103	103	Jul 23
12	8⅛	Truax-Traer (.35)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Aug 2
26⅝	16	Truscon Stl	1	17	17	17	Aug 2
40⅝	30⅝	Twen C-Fox F (1g)	16	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 29
17⅞	8¼	Twin City R T	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	16½	Twin Coach (.30g)	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 29
		—U—					
6⅞	3½	Ulen & Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 29
100⅝	73	Underwd-Ell (1⅞g)	6	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	63	Union Bag & P (2)	6	80	79⅛	79⅛	—1⅛
111	95	Union Carb (2.65g)	12	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	22⅞	Union Oil Cal (.85g)	12	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
148⅝	122	Union Pac (6)	4	125⅛	123½	123⅛	—1⅛
99⅝	90⅛	Union Pac pf (4)	1	93	93	93	
31⅝	24⅝	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	27	27	27	
34⅝	14½	Unitd Air Lines	9	17⅝	17	17⅛	
39⅛	22⅛	United Aircr (½g)	46	31	29⅞	30⅛	— ½
31⅛	17	Unitd Am Bos	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 28
30⅝	22⅝	Unitd Bis (1.60)	3	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
91	65⅝	Unitd Carbon (4)	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
38	29	Unitd-Carr Fast (3)	7	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Unitd Corp	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
46⅞	32¼	Unitd Corp pf (3)	7	41⅛	40½	41	Aug 2
16	10⅝	Unitd Drug (½g)	4	12	11⅞	12	
28⅝	18⅛	Unitd Dyewd (1a)	3	22	21⅛	22	+1⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Unitd El Coal	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
63	43½	Unitd Eng&F (1½g)	3	34½	34	34	—1½
88⅝	73	Unitd Fruit (3)	8	76	75½	75½	—1⅛
17	11	Unitd Gas Im (1)	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
113⅛	102⅞	Unitd Gas I pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
16⅛	6½	Unitd Paperbd (.30g)	3	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
24⅞	15	US & For Sec	1	18	18	18	
100½	92	US & For S pf (6)	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	Aug 2
3⅝	1⅛	US Distrib	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 14
34⅞	15½	US Freight (1⅝e)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
137	103½	US Gypsum (2)	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¾
23½	15⅝	US Hoff Mach	1	19	19	19	
70	53⅜	US Hoff-M pf (2¾)	1	58	58	58	—2
43⅝	28	US Indus Alco	10	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
15⅛	6½	US Leather	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	
22⅝	13⅛	US Leather A	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
112	80	US Lea pr pf (5½k)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jul 27
73¼	44½	US Pipe (3)	4	53	52¾	52¾	— ¾
19⅞	10	US Real & Im	5	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
72⅝	44¼	US Rubber	76	63⅛	61½	61½	— ⅛
118	81½	US Rubber 1pf	26	99	98	98	—1
105	78	US Smelt R (4g)	7	91	90½	90½	—1¼
75⅝	66⅝	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	69	68¾	68¾	—1¼
126½	75	US Steel	124	119⅞	117⅞	118	—2⅛
150	126½	US Steel pf (7)	8	135½	135⅛	135⅜	+ ⅜
136	130	US Tobacco (5a)	1	129	129	129	Jul 28
9¼	5½	Unitd Stockyds (½)	8	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Unitd Strs A	2	5⅛	5	5	
84½	65	Unitd Strs pf	1	68	68	68	Jul 27
21	18⅛	Univ-Cyc Stl (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
86	68	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	74	74	74	Jul 28
4⅞	1⅝	Util P & Lt A	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	
		—V—					
2⅝	1½	Vadsco	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
44⅝	32	Van Raalte (1⅜g)	1	35½	35½	35½	—1
39⅝	24⅛	Vanadium	22	32⅝	31⅜	31⅜	—1⅛
47	40¼	Vick Chem (2a)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Aug 2
18⅝	7	Va-Caro Chem	21	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
74⅝	48½	Va-C Ch 6%pf (1½k)	9	58	57½	58	Aug 2
135	124	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	127	127	127	Jul 28
		—W—					
10½	3⅛	Wabash Ry	2	4½	4½	4½	
18⅝	7⅛	Wabash pf A	2	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11½	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	3	12	12	12	
33	24⅞	Walgreen (2)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
80	84½	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	2	89	89	89	+ ¼
51⅝	42½	Walker (H) G&W (2)	12	49½	48½	48½	— ¾
19⅞	18	Walker (H) pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jul 23
19⅝	11⅛	Walworth	17	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
50⅝	24	Ward Bak A	1	31	31	31	Jul 24
10⅝	5⅛	Ward Bak B	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
99⅝	75	Ward Bak pf (2¾k)	1	77	77	77	Jul 9
18	11⅛	Warner Pict	26	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
69½	56	Warner Pict pf	1	62	62	62	Jul 28
1⅝	⅝	Warner-Quin	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 28
13¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
35¼	22	Warren Br cv pf	3	25	25	25	Jul 21
46	33⅝	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 30
38¼	28¼	Waukesha Mot (1a)	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	34	Wayne Pump (1½g)	1	47	47	47	
9⅝	4¼	Webster Eisen	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug 2
58	43½	Wess O & S (½a)	17	44⅞	44⅛	44½	— ⅝
84½	80	Wess O & S pf (4)	1	81	81	81	Jul 31
30⅝	24	West Aut Sup (1.80)	2	28½	28	28	— ¼
11⅞	7⅝	West Mary	2	8½	8½	8½	Aug 2
23½	13⅞	West Mary 2pf	2	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
4⅝	2	West Pac	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	West Pac pf	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
63⅛	41⅛	West Un Tel (2)	16	50	49	49	—1⅝
57⅞	40¼	Westingh Air (1)	8	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
167⅞	130¼	West El & M (3g)	9	155	153¼	153¼	—1⅝
30⅝	21	Weston El In (¼g)	5	24	24	24	
27¾	19	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Aug 2
34⅞	29½	Westvaco Cl pf (1½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jul 28
65	38	Wheeling Stl	11	61⅛	58¾	58¾	—6⅛
124	99	Wheel Stl pf (2½k)	1	124	121½	124	Aug 2
124½	107	Wh Stl pf rcts (2½k)	2	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	—4⅛
23⅛	20	White Dental (1.20)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jul 21
33⅝	20	White Mot	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Whi Rk M Sp (1.40)	2	15	15	15	— ¾
8⅝	3⅝	White Sew Mach	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 30
40⅝	25	White Sew M pf	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Aug 2
6¼	4¼	Wilcox O & G	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12¼	8½	Wilson & Co (½)	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
91⅝	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	2	80	80	80	— ½
65⅝	43¾	Woolworth (2.40)	68	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	—1⅛
47	30⅝	Worth P & M	2	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
100	78⅝	Worth P&M pf B	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
90½	82½	Worth P&M pf B st	1	90½	90½	90½	Jul 30
76	65⅝	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	70½	70½	70½	Aug 2
		—Y—Z—					
62½	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
37⅝	20½	Yell Trk & C	51	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
46⅝	35⅛	Young S & W (3)	2	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	Jul 31
101⅞	74¾	Youngst S&T (1½g)	19	90⅝	88¼	88¼	—3¼
115	97¾	Youngst S&T pf (5½)	1	100	100	100	Jul 30
40¼	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	17	37¾	37	37	— ⅜
9¼	4⅞	Zonite Prod	2	5⅝	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
		RIGHTS Expire					
⅝	11	Reyn M Aug 12	79	11	½	⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (?) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

Complete Sales

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60	57	Abr & Straus (1¾g)	10	61	61	61	Jul 9
100½	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y 11
110	103	Alleg & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr 26
75⅛	59	Am Bk Note pf (3)	10	61	61	61	Jul 31
160	125	Am Brk Sh pf (5¼)	130	135	134½	135	Jul 28
29	25	Am Coal	30	25	25	25	Jun 15
99¾	88½	Am Cr S 6% pf (6)	50	93	93	93	
75	60½	Am News (3)	140	70	70	70	+ ¼
170	153	Am Rd & St pf (7)	100	155	153	155	—2
58	41	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	350	56¾	49½	49½	+ ½
148	131¼	Am Snuff pf (6)	110	133¼	133¼	133¼	Jul 21
111	106	Anchor C pf (6½)	70	106	106	106	— ½
121¼	116¾	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	120	120	120	Aug 2
100	95	Artloom pf (7)	100	100	100	100	Jul 23
106	92	Assoc In pf ww (5)	30	94	94	94	Jul 28
133	113¾	Atlas Pow pf (5)	40	122	122	122	Jul 29
52½	30	Aust Nich pr A (5k)	10	37	37	37	Jul 30
110½	100⅝	Bang & Ar pf (5)	10	107	107	107	Jul 30
42	34	Barker pf (2¾)	30	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Jul 30
114	111	Bayuk 1pf (7)	10	113½	112½	112½	Jul 26
43¼	40½	Beech Crk RR (2)	30	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jul 8
32⅛	22	Bloomingdale (.55g)	30	24	24	24	Jul 27
94½	75	Blumenthal pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 30
97	85¼	Bon Ami A (3g)	50	87	86	86	
46½	41⅞	Bon Ami B (1⅞g)	10	44	44	44	— ¼
117⅞	102¾	Bucy-E 7%pf (7)	20	103	103	103	Jul 2
98	84	Budd Mfg pf	20	84	84	84	— ½
45¼	34⅞	Bush T Bldg pf ct	30	29	29	29	Jul 23
91	65	Byers pf	50	65	65	65	Jul 28
61	55	Can Sou Ry (3)	50	54	54	54	—1⅛
52¾	47	Cap Adm pf A (3)	50	48	48	48	Jul 27
102	94½	Caro C & O (4)	20	96	96	96	Jul 31
106	96	Caro C & O st (5)	20	96½	96½	96½	
129¾	113	Case (JI) pf (7)	30	118½	118	118	— ½
82½	73⅝	Celotex pf (5)	330	77⅛	77	77	— ⅛
107¼	98	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	50	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
118	103	Centy Rib pf (7)	10	103	103	103	M'y 6
82	48½	Certain-td 6% pf	200	53¼	52½	52½	— ½
111	107	Champ P & F pf (6)	20	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Jul 30
13⅞	7	Chi Ind & L pf	10	8	8	8	Jul 30
80	48½	Chile Cop (⅜g)	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jul 8
71½	71½	Cin Sd & Clv pf (3)	10	71½	71½	71½	Mar 27
92	80	City I & F pf (6½)	20	85	83⅝	85	Aug 2
94	60	City Invest (2g)	20	73	73	73	Jul 21
90	80	Clev & Pitt (3½)	40	88	88	88	Jul 28
50½	47½	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	10	50	50	50	Aug 2
113	102⅝	Clev El Ill pf (4½)	10	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅝
103⅝	98	CCC StL pf (5)	10	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	M'y 22
133⅝	125½	Cluett Pea pf (7)	20	125½	125½	125½	Jul 21
113⅝	107⅝	Coll & Aik pf (5)	20	110	110	110	Jul 28
48	38	Colonial Beacon	9	40	40	40	Apr 22
27⅝	15	Colo & Sou	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30	15⅝	Colo & Sou 1pf	20	19	18	18	
30	14½	Colo Sou 2pf	10	17	17	17	Jul 21
101	78	Colum G&E 5%pf (5)	10	80	80	80	Jul 24
22	12	Conn Ry & L pf	10	13½	13½	13½	Jul 16
87	78	Cons Cig pf (7)	30	77	76	76	Aug 3
95	82½	Cons Cg prpfww (6½)	30	85½	84½	84½	—1⅛
94	85	Con Cg prpf xw (6½)	20	86	85⅝	86	Jul 27
57⅝	33	Cons Coal pf	90	40½	37¼	40⅝	+2⅝
77	62½	Corn Exch (3)	20	63½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8½	Cuba RR pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
137	100⅝	Cuban-Am S pf (10k)	530	112	112	112	— ⅝
95	71	Cushman 7%pf (3½)	30	80½	80⅛	80⅛	—1⅛

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	2⅞s '43-40 June	106.30	106.30	106.30
3	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.18	106.18	106.18
20	3¼s '41	106.20	106.18	106.20
1	3¼s '46-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	4s '54-44	112.12	112.12	112.12
8	2¾s '47-45	103.13	103.11	103.12
1	3⅛s 49-46	106.25	106.25	106.25
3	4¼s '52-47	117.1	116.29	117.1
2	2s '51-48	101.17	101.17	101.17
7	2½s '53-49	99.2	99	99
33	2¾s '54-51	100.20	100.17	100.17
1	3s '55-51	103.18	103.18	103.18
57	2⅞s '60-55	101.16	101.14	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

48	3s '47-42	104.6	104.6	104.6

Home Owners' Loan

12	2¾s '49-39	101.10	101.10	101.10
1	3s '52-44	103.2	103.2	103.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	102½	102½	102½
3	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103½	103½	103½
7	Alleghany 5s '44	96¼	95¾	96¼
5	Alleghany 5s '49	85½	85½	85½
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¾	98	98
22	Am & For P 5s 2030	81½	81⅛	81⅛
22	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	107	106⅞	107
2	Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105⅜	105½
32	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
87	Am T & T 3¼s '66	100¼	99¾	100¼
3	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
22	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4	Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
1	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
11	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98
2	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110⅜	110½
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	ACL clt 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	A C Line 4½s '64	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4	A C Line 5s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	72⅛	72	72
2	Austin & N W 5s '41	107	107	107
3	Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	104½	104½	104½
7	B&O rfg 6s '95	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
64	BO rfg 5s '95	77	76¼	76½
16	B&O 5s '96 F	75½	75¼	75¼
6	B&O 5s 2000 D	75¾	75	75
68	B&O cv 4½s '60	68	66⅝	66⅝
8	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅞	103¾	103¾
10	B&O 5s S W '50	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
19	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97	96⅝	97
2	Boston&Me 5s '67	77¾	77½	77½
3	Bot Con M 6½s 34ct	23½	23½	23½
3	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	88½	88¼	88¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106	105⅞	106
10	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	Col & So 4½s '80	61	60¼	60½
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	101½	101½
46	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99⅝	99⅝
22	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97½	97⅛	97⅛
6	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103¼	102¾	102¾
2	Con Edis 3½s '46	106	106	106
5	Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
9	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Container Cor 5s '46	105½	105½	105½
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	49	49	49
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	53	53	53
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	88	87¾	88
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107⅛	107½
11	D & R G 4s '36	26¼	26	26¼
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅝	110	110⅝
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¼	106¾
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
19	Erie rfg 5s '67	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	78½	78	78
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	11⅛	11	11
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	11⅞	11¾	11¾
4	Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	106	106	106
11	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103⅝	103¼	103¼
7	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	79¾	79	79¾
20	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	100⅞
20	Goodrich 6s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
29	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104¾
16	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117⅝	117⅝
3	Gt Nor 5s 73	112⅛	112	112
7	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	104⅝	104½	104½
12	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	114⅝	114¼	114¼
12	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	103½	103½	103½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	114⅝	114¼	114¼
30	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	124	22⅜	122⅝
24	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	106⅝	106¼	106¼
11	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	98	98	98
3	Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	94¼	94⅛	94½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10	Hudson Coal 5s62A	45	45	45
31	Hud&Man rfg 5s57	66⅛	65½	65½
17	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	30⅛	29¾	29¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51reg	100	100	100
31	Ill Cen 4s 55	78	78	78
9	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	63⅛	62¼	62¼
4	Ill Cen Om 3s 51	82½	82½	82½
22	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	71	70¾	70¾
1	Ill Steel 4½s 40	107	107	107
27	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
23	Interlake Iron 4s '47	101½	100¾	101¼
10	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52‡	10½	10¼	10½
60	Int Hydro El 6s '44	85⅝	85	85
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75½	75½	75½
7	Int Paper 5s '47	101	100⅝	101
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
32	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92¼	92	92
1	Int T&T4½s '52	70	70	70
11	Int T&T 5s '55	75⅞	75½	75½
7	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
3	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct§	47	47	47

Canadian Financing In July Largest For The Last Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing amounted to [illegible] and was the largest for that month in any of the last five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All of the financing during the month was placed in the Canadian market, the largest issue being the Treasury bills aggregating $50,000,000, consisting of $45,000,000 for refunding purposes and $5,000,000 for new money.

In the provincial field, the Province of Ontario issued $20,000,000 of debentures, consisting of $10,000,000 each of 2's and 2½'s; the Province of Nova Scotia issued $1,528,000 of 2½ per cent bonds and $2,549,000 of 3½ per cent bonds, making a total of $24,077,000 of provincial financing, of which $20,000,000 was for refunding and $4,077,000 for new money.

Canadian financing in the first seven months of this year was also the largest in any of the past five years, totaling $705,455,510, as compared with a total of $663,883,615 in the same period last year. Of the seven month total this year, $669,937,850 was for refunding purposes and $35,517,660 was for new money.

Corporate financing in the seven months through July totaled $121,605,800, of which $76,948,000 was for refunding and $44,657,800 for new capital. This total compares with $167,706,724 in the same period of 1936 and $18,525,000 in 1935.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 3, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	85c	85c	85c	85c
	Am Pneumt 1pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
8.75	Bos & Albany	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	60¾	60	60	60
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38	37½	37½	38½
..	Bos & Me A pf	10½	10½	10½	10½
.50a	Copper Range	12	11¾	12	11⅞
	East Gas & Fuel	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
3.00	Ea G & F pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	..
	Ea Mass SR pfA	5	5	5	..
	Ea Mass SRpfB	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
.60a	Eastern SS	7½	6⅝	6⅞	8
8.00	Edison Elec	139	136½	138	136
1.60b	Emp Group	22	21½	22	21½
1.87½d	Fi Nat Stores	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	42
.50bd	Int But Hole	23½	23½	23½	
..	Isle Royale	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	Maine Cent	19½	19	19	20
..	Maine Cent pf	53¼	52¾	52¾	53½
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3
..	Nat Tunnel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
2.00a	Narr Rac A	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
8.75d	N E Tel & Tel	119	119	119	119
	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.50a	Old Colony	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
	Quincy Min	8	7⅞	8	7¾
.60d	Shawmut Asso	13½	13½	13½	13
	Sulliv Mach	19½	19½	19½	19½
.70d	Torrington	39	39	39	39
1.00	Un Twist Drill	31¼	30¾	31¼	31¼
	Unit Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	87½	87¼	87½	88¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	41½	41½	41½	40½

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in or payable in 1937, no regular rate.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Tri Continent 5s '53	113¼	113	113
17	Union O Cal 3½s '52	111	111	111
2	Un Pac 3½s '70	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
9	Un Pac 3⅜s '71	97⅛	97	97
6	Unit Drug 5s '53	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	U S Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
1	Utah L&Trac 5s '44	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7	Utah P&L 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Util P&L 5s '59	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
6	Vanadium 5s '41	103	103	103
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105⅞	105	105⅞

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

New York Curb

Closing Prices

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Foreign Bonds

Late Wheat Prices Tumble to New Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prompted by a sharp setback in quotations at Winnipeg, the Chicago wheat market tumbled late today to a new low price record for the season.

Disappointingly small export business in Canadian wheat was announced, and October futures at Winnipeg fell to the furthest permissible immediate limit, 5 cents at $1.27. Overseas takings of United States wheat today were also meager, 200,000 bushels.

At the close, wheat was 1⅞-2⅝ under yesterday's finish, Sept. 1.13-1.13⅛, Dec. 1.13⅞-1.14, Corn ¼-1½ down, Sept. 94¼-⅝, Dec. 64¾-⅞, and oats off ¾.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	1.12⅞	1.13⅛	—.01⅞
Dec.	1.16	1.16⅝	1.13⅞	1.13⅞	—.02⅜
May	1.17½	1.18⅝	1.15¼	1.15½	—.02⅝
Corn					
Sept.	.94½	.96½	.94	.94¼	—.00⅝
Dec.	.66	.66¾	.64⅜	.64¾	—.01
May	.67¼	.68⅜	.66¼	.66¾	—.01¼
Oats					
Sept.	.28½	.28¾	.27⅞	.28	—.00½
Dec.	.30¼	.30¼	.29⅝	.29⅝	—.00⅞
May	.30	.32¼	.30	.31½	—.00⅝
Rye					
Sept.	.78⅝	.79½	.77⅞	.77⅞	—.00⅞
Dec.	.79	.80⅝	.78½	.78⅞	—.01
May	.88⅛	.88⅝	.86⅝	.86⅞	—.01¼

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Treasury Statement

Nearness of Crop Report Holds Up Buying of Cloth

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Influence of the first definite government forecast of the probable cotton crop this year, which will be published on Aug. 9, appeared to be the dominating influence in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. Private estimates and present acreage and crop condition reports from various sections of the cotton belt indicate a very large crop, perhaps the largest in history, and certainly much larger than that of last year.

The gray goods operators seem convinced that all present indications point to a much larger crop than can be marketed without considerably depressing raw cotton prices. They therefore anticipate that the downward pressure on prices will probably reach a climax next week. Hence, all buying plans are being held up if possible to see what develops after the government figure is announced.

Buy for Quick Needs

Because so many are adopting a waiting policy in the face of very promising prospects of a large consumer demand for textiles during the coming Fall, there is the possibility that buying may set in very strongly following the government estimate. And so some operators thought it wise to place some business now. Total sales of the week, however, were said to be not more than 10 per cent of current loom production.

Mill activity continues high, however, owing to the large backlog of unfilled orders previously built up when demand was very strong last spring. Government figures just published indicate the total number of workers employed in the cotton mills to be around 467,000, the largest number recorded in more than 10 years.

Pay rolls in the industry are now running in the neighborhood of $7,500,000 a week and hourly wages around 41½ cents, which is the highest since 1920, and compares with a recent low average of 36½ cents reached last October and a previous peak under the NRA code of 38 cents an hour.

Print Prices Hold

Standard 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares sold in a limited way at 8 cents second hand, and in a few cases first hands were willing to take long forward deliveries at that figure. Most mills held steadily to 8⅛ cents, however. On the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s, there was not much activity and the price held unchanged at 7 cents.

On 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s, however, inquiry was more active, and strong efforts were made by buyers to break through the 6-cent level, which mills were holding firm as the very bottom of the market. Although a few second-hand lots were picked up at 5 15-16ths, reports indicated no mills were willing to meet this at first hand.

Carded broadcloths moved earlier in the week in some quantity on the 80x60 construction which brought 6¾ and then 6⅝ cents in a few quarters. Later in the week business was put through on the 100x60s which sold at 8⅛ cents.

Convertibles were somewhat easier, particularly those going to the clothing trade. Drills and twills were nominally unchanged. Carded sateens and osnaburgs could be had at lower levels.

In the fine goods section of the market prices seemed to hold steady despite the lack of volume business. Combed lawns were unchanged. Combed broadcloths were a little easier.

Value of Stocks Listed In Chicago Off 1.55 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of business for the week ended July 31 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $1,009,278,625, a decrease of $15,845,250, or 1.55 per cent, as compared with the market value of $1,025,123,875 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $994,951,125, indicating an increase during the year of $14,327,500, or 1.44 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.98⅜	$4.97⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.98[illegible]	4.97[illegible]	8.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Swit 'l'd—franc	.2298	.2296	§
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5516	§
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2563	.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2503	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2223	.2224	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3030	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0675	.0670	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395	.3960
Peru—sol	.2575	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2903	.2898	.8440
India—rupee	.3763	.3750	.6180
Java—florin	.5539	.5532	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3180	.3079	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2960	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5856	.5850	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5030	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9997	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. [illegible]

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

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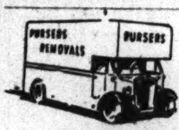

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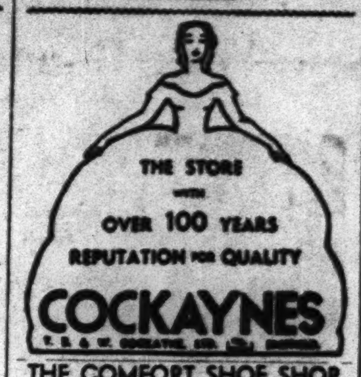

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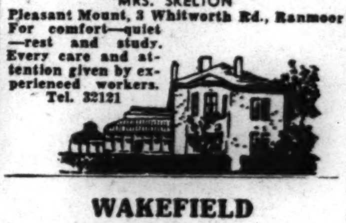

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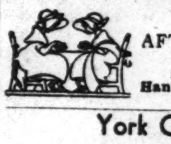

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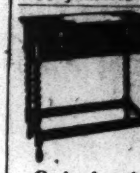

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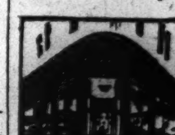

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sunbonnet Sue

To thoughts that say the climb's
too steep,
I quite refuse to cater—
I wave them one and all adieu
And take hope's escalator.
L. M.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Queen Has a Party

The invitations came in the morning mail, invitations to the queen's party. Every bee, butterfly, bird and animal in the whole valley was invited. The invitations were written on soft beeswax colored with the red of the raspberry bush.

Such a flurrying around as there was getting ready for the party. The lady manager of the queen's parties was nearly breathless with preparations.

"Thousands of candles," said the queen from her desk where she sat thinking of all the nice things she would do at her party. "The party is in the dark of the moon and we must have plenty of candle light."

"Thousands of candles," echoed the lady manager. And she hurried off to hire every firefly in the entire meadow to be present with his candle at the queen's party.

"Bring tables of ivory for the guests," said the queen. Her eyes were shining; it was great fun to have a party.

Off went the lady manager again; this time she ordered the weather man to provide just the right weather to make thousands of smooth mushrooms appear in time for the party. There must be huge mushrooms for the squirrels and rabbits, and tiny mushrooms for bees and beetles, and middle-sized mushrooms for the thousands of field mice who promised to attend. As for the moles and earthworms—they preferred to eat from the ground anyway.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little White Mouse's Dress Was One of the Prettiest There

Every animal in the valley was getting a new garment for the queen's party, and rabbits rushed from house to house to see the new clothes. Rabbits always want to be the first to know the news.

It was while hopping here and there to get news of the day and descriptions of gowns being worn to the queen's party that Peter Rabbit happened to stumble over a little white mouse that was crouched near the edge of a log weeping softly.

"Why—what is the trouble?" asked Peter. "Why are you crying?"

"I have no dress to wear to the queen's party," said the little mouse, "and I am afraid my fairy godmother is going to be too late. Couldn't you tell her to hurry, Peter, so that I will not be late for the party?"

The little mouse looked so sad that Peter promised to help her all he could. With a lipperty, lipperty, leap he hurried through the briar patches and across the meadows until he came to the door of the queen's apartment. There he told the queen the story about the little mouse who had no new dress for the party.

"Why, I'll make her one myself," said the queen kindly. "I was just wishing I could do something besides sitting here thinking of things to tell other people to do."

Down to the king's highway hurried the queen; there she made a beautiful dress of purple clover bloom, so soft and smooth it was like velvet. The dress was trimmed with Queen Anne's lace, and lady slippers of the exact shade and the right size were as dainty as the glass slippers Cinderella wore when she danced at the wonderful ball.

No one at the whole party had a more beautiful dress than the little white mouse. When the party was all over the queen said the very best part of it to her was making a pretty dress for the sad little mouse to wear, and then watching her enjoy the pretty gown she thought her fairy godmother sent to her.

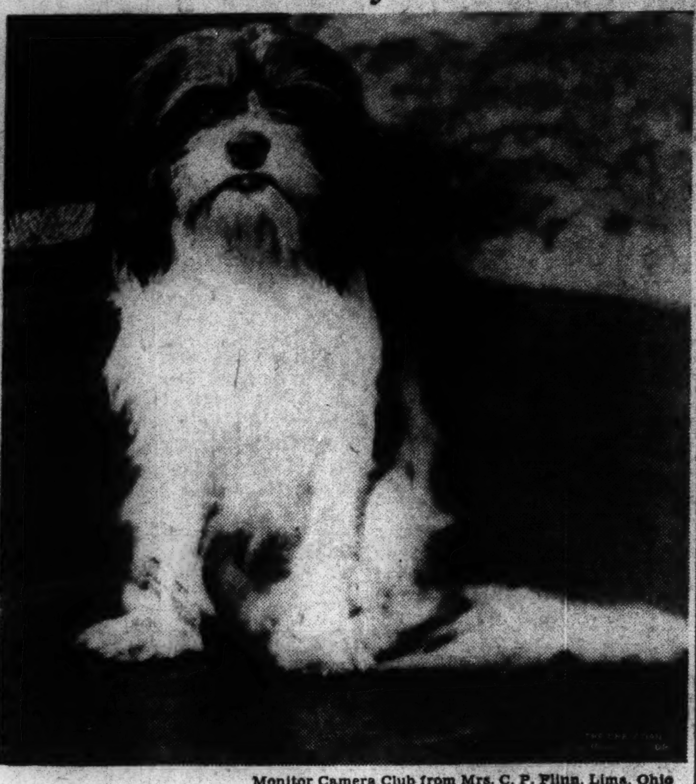
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another disadvantage in the game of writing is that it leaves one with so little time in which to earn a living.

Making the Grade with Wool: Dictionary lists only three plurals ending in -en; brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen. Must be an error. How about whim, whimmen?

New Yorker: Everybody marvels at the new achievement of the Soviet fliers. They braved the polar perils to find the quickest way to get from Moscow to Hollywood.

Dr. Jekyll—



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. C. P. Flinn, Lima, Ohio

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram on the subject of putting ideas into service is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader:

LM MLC AYL YAASPYRCJW AFCAI RFC AFYPYARCP MP SQCDSJLCQQ MD WMSP GBCYQ SLRGJ WMS FYTC NSR RFCK GLRM QCPTGAC.

Factual Figuring

Here it is the first Tuesday in August. Well, to the number of Tuesdays in this month ——— add the number of the day on which the Panama Canal was opened in August, 1914 ———; subtract the number of the day on which the new moon occurs this month ———; multiply by the number of the day on which the full moon occurs this month ———; and divide by the number of the day on which Columbus set sail in August, 1492 ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Only a few knots necessary in this one: Try changing ROPE to CORD in four moves.

What Will Be the Cost?

If a car uses a gallon of gasoline every 16 miles, what will be the cost, at 25 cents a gallon, of the gasoline necessary to run the car 80 miles?

Fun With Antonyms

The antonym of the first word has been checked as usual. Try finding those of the others:

1	admit	assist	
2	appease	unite	
3	cancel	deny	1
4	arraign	obstruct	
5	hinder	commence	
6	heed	restore	
7	sever	establish	
8	conclude	provoke	
9	liberate	acquit	
10	destroy	disregard	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Car Fun

These two games have made long motor trips more pleasant for the youngsters in our family:

The first we call "touring bridge." Those in the car are divided into two teams, each choosing a side of the road to watch. Certain buildings and other things common along highways are given a value. For example, a red barn counts 100; a silo, 200; a fire station, 500, etc., for the team on whose side of the road it stands. A church doubles the score, but a cemetery takes away the entire score, and that team must start again. Any group may make its own rules, using the landmarks that may be expected along the route.

In the second game, each person tries to find the entire alphabet on the roadside signs, the one completing the alphabet first being the winner. One may not add a letter to his alphabet until he has seen all the letters in order before it. For example, one must have found "a," "b" and "c" on the signs before he may add "d" to his list.—W. C. M., El Dorado, Kan.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Potato and Carrot Chips

A boy living near a baseball park has been able to earn his spending money by selling potato chips, which his mother makes, to the crowds which gather for the games. Many times he adds carrot chips, mixed in with the potato chips. This lad also sells potato chips from door to door with good success.—Estella S., Wilmington, Ohio.

Quotation for Today

What thou takest ill in thy neighbor do not thyself.

—Pittacus

Lines About Leaders—83

By a Staff Artist

Roald Amundsen

(1872-1928)

ROALD AMUNDSEN is the man who discovered the South Pole.
He came to the world in the little Norwegian town of Borge.
He was but a lad when he lost his father, a boat builder.
To please his mother he enrolled for study in a medical school.
Yet he never intended to be known other than as an explorer.
The North—the white, vast North—was calling him.
As soon as possible he shook off the imposed classes.
And at 30 he bought a bark to start on a voyage of his own.
For centuries navigators had believed in a Northwest Passage.
It was supposed to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.
The young explorer decided to find it, and he succeeded.
After years of hardship, his boat entered Bering Strait.
When he landed at San Francisco he had become a world hero.

* * *

THERE were still many places for navigators to discover.
As Norway offered him a ship, Amundsen chose the North Pole.
Then news suddenly came which electrified the world:
Peary, the intrepid Peary, had actually reached the Pole!
Yet Amundsen continued to equip his Fram with great care.
He was now sailing for the South to discover the other Pole.
Indeed, Captain Scott had already headed in that direction.
But would it not be exciting to attempt a race to the Pole?
After a few long months a huge wall of ice hove in sight.
The travelers pitched a camp, and the sun bade them good-by.

* * *

WHEN spring came round, a party of 4 set out on sledges.
They passed mountain ranges, sharp glaciers, deep chasms.
They passed 88° 33′, which was Shackleton's farthest south.
Then one afternoon the drivers suddenly cried out together!
Their instruments had told them that they had arrived.
There were no evidences that others had been there before.

* * *

IT was a gay party that circled round the Pole that night.
By way of celebration each man enjoyed a piece of seal meat.
The next day a little tent was erected to mark the spot.
Inside was placed a letter to His Majesty, the King of Norway.
With the letter lay a note to Scott, who was bound to come.
In January, 1911, the sledges appeared before the home camp.

* * *

A NEW thought took hold of Amundsen later in his country:
The way to the Pole should not be by ship, but by air.
It took the hero several years to find a suitable airplane.
Then Lincoln Ellsworth joined him for an Arctic expedition.
The 2 men approached the Pole, but they did not reach it.
"The lighter-than-air ship must be the one," said Amundsen.
He and Ellsworth prepared the Norge and made ready to go again.
But before they could start Byrd flew to the Pole and back.
By this time Amundsen withdrew to his villa outside Oslo.
There were so many friends to enjoy, so many books to read!
Then an airship happened to crash on a Northern exploration.
It was commanded by Nobile, one of Amundsen's old colleagues.
The hero volunteered for a rescue-mission on a seaplane.
The mission failed and the 6 men were never heard of again.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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—And Mr. Hyde

Mrs. C. P. Flinn, Lima, Ohio

In Lighter Vein

Bargain Strategy

The two golfers were eager to get on with their game, but every time they prepared to drive, a woman player stood in front of them some yards away.

The golfers yelled "Fore!" until they could scarcely speak, but the woman paid no attention. She simply stood there monkeying with her clubs. One of the golfers decided to quit the course.

"Wait a moment," argued his companion. "I have an idea."

He cupped his hands round his mouth and screamed "Fore!" once again. But still the woman seemed not to hear.

Then in one supreme effort the golfer shouted "Three ninety-eight!"

And the woman turned around immediately and stepped out of the way!

Late!

An Ontario farmer bought a large mantel clock, one of the kind that strikes the hours and half hours. That night he was awakened by the striking of the clock. Something had gone wrong with the mechanism and the chimes, instead of stopping with the usual 12, kept right on sounding. The bewildered farmer counted them up to 102, and then awakened his wife:

"Mary, for goodness' sake, get up! It's later than I've ever known it to be before!"—Labor Leader (Toronto).

How to Be a Detective

"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."

"How?"

"Just wait a while—and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

Measuring Time

Manager (in music store): "How long did you work in the last place?"

New Pianist: "From 'Dardanella' to 'Red Sails in the Sunset.'"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: No one can accurately check the character or usefulness of your ideas until you have put them into service.

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 15, minus 6, times 21, divided by 3 equals 98.

Letter Changing: Rope, mope, more, core, cord.

What Will Be the Cost?: $1.25.

Fun With Antonyms: Admit-deny; appease-provoke; cancel-establish; arraign-acquit; hinder-assist; heed-disregard; sever-unite; conclude-commence; liberate-obstruct; destroy-restore.

Schoolboy Howlers

"An artery is a place where paintings are kept."

"Chink is an expression signifying Chinese money."

"Climate lasts all the time, and weather only a few days."

"Hypothesis is what you require to develop snapshots."

"The laity is a collective name for a lot of hens."—Calgary Herald.

What the Clock Does

Jack: "Grandpa, we've been arguing whether the clock stands or sits on the mantel."

Grandpa: "It is half-past eight by the clock and it is only a quarter of eight; therefore, I should say it lies on the mantel."—Boys' Life.

Daffynitions

Gadget: anything that is not a whoosit.

Porcupine: the skin you do not love to touch.

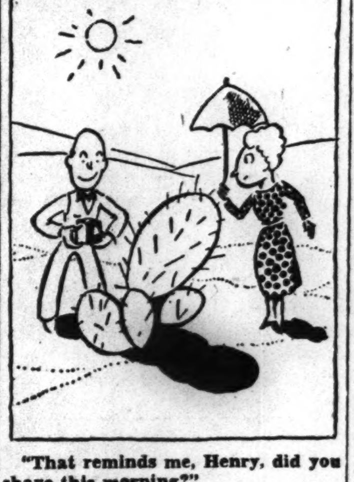
Paradox: two ducks.

Polyclinic: sanatorium for parrots.—Harper's Harp (Dallas, Tex.).

Another Slur

Small Girl (seeing bagpiper for the first time): "Daddy, can't you stop that man? He's squeezing something under his arm, and he must be hurting it—listen to the noise it's making."

Jest a Minute



"That reminds me, Henry, did you shave this morning?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unknown Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Because once out of a job herself, she wanted to help someone else in similar trouble, a New York woman has sent $5 each month for several months to a family on relief whose story was related in The Christian Science Monitor.

In appreciation the family lets the Monitor reprint the first of the letters received from the unknown friend:

"In the fall of 1930 I personally faced the specter of involuntary unemployment for the first time in my life. I had worked hard, had become experienced in my own line, and prior to that time had stepped from one position into another, each time somewhat bettering myself.

"In that year I called on employment agencies for the first time and found them swamped with many capable clients for jobs that were not to be had. By December, 1930, I had found suitable employment, true, at a lower salary than I had earned for several years, but it was adequate for all my needs with a little to spare for savings.

"Ever since that specter of insecurity has vanished from my own experience I have wished to know personally someone, some American, who was going through what I went through and feeling what I had felt, in order to pass along as best I could the friendly cheer that had been offered to me and which I had accepted.

"I send the enclosed bit of evidence of good cheer with the hope it will give as much pleasure to accept and to use as it gives me to send it. A little unexpected windfall sometimes gives one a feeling of freedom to do what otherwise one might hesitate about."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

May Amendments Be Accepted?

Question: A motion is made and duly seconded; thereupon amendment is offered. (a) If the amendment is accepted by the mover of the motion, is it necessary to put the amendment to a vote? or may it be incorporated in the original motion?

(b) Does the seconder of the original motion have to consent to the amendment as well?

(c) Regardless of whether or not the amendment is accepted by the maker of the original motion, must the motion to amend be put and decided by the organization president?

Answer: (a) It may be incorporated in the original motion with the consent of the maker, if the motion has not yet been stated by the chair. If the motion has been stated by the chair—that is, given to the meeting—the maker no longer has any possession of it. The amendment may then be incorporated in the original motion by general consent—that is, if all present consent. If objection is voiced, the question on the amendment must be put to vote in the usual way.

(b) If the motion has not yet been stated by the chair, the seconder would have the right to withdraw his second if the amendment was not satisfactory to him, in which case some other member would have to second the motion as amended in order to make it a complete motion. If the question has been stated, neither the original mover nor seconder would have any more right to change it than any other member.

(c) This portion of the question is not clear. The answers in (a) and (b) probably suffice to answer it.

Daily Anecdote

Accommodating

Daniel Webster possessed a kind and accommodating nature. One summer a Washington official went to see him at his home. Leaving the stage at the end of his journey, the visitor took a short cut to Webster's home through a field, but soon found his progress impeded by a small stream.

"Look here, old fellow," he called out to an "old farmer" near by, "I am going to Webster's. How am I to get across this stream?"

"Jump or wade it," the farmer replied.

The visitor demurred.

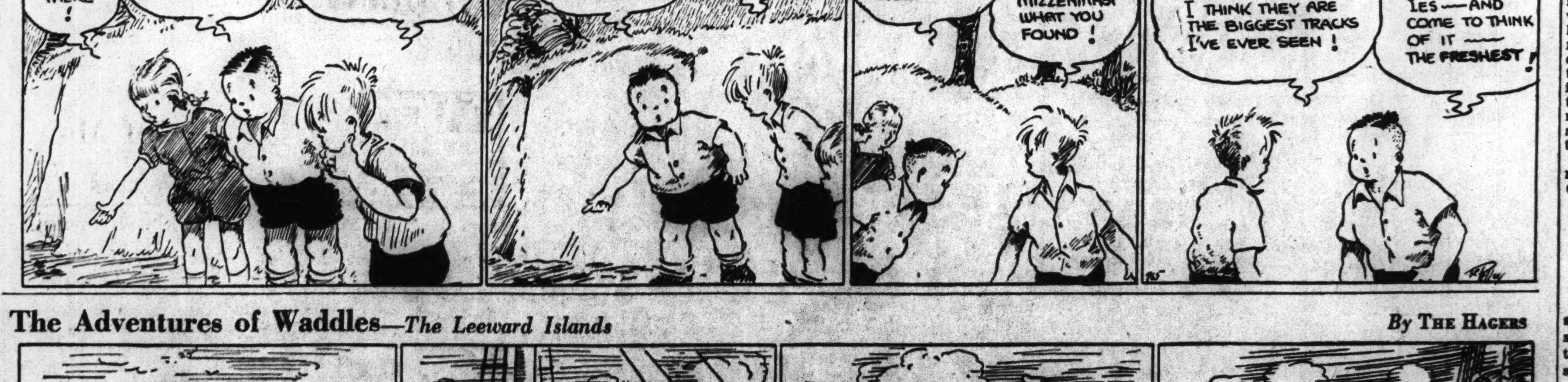
"Old fellow," he said, "I will give you a quarter to take me across."

Without making himself known, Webster carried the man across, declined to accept his quarter, and directed him to the Webster home.

When later the visitor discovered the identity of the "old farmer," his embarrassment may well be imagined. But Webster was too courteous ever to allude to their earlier encounter.

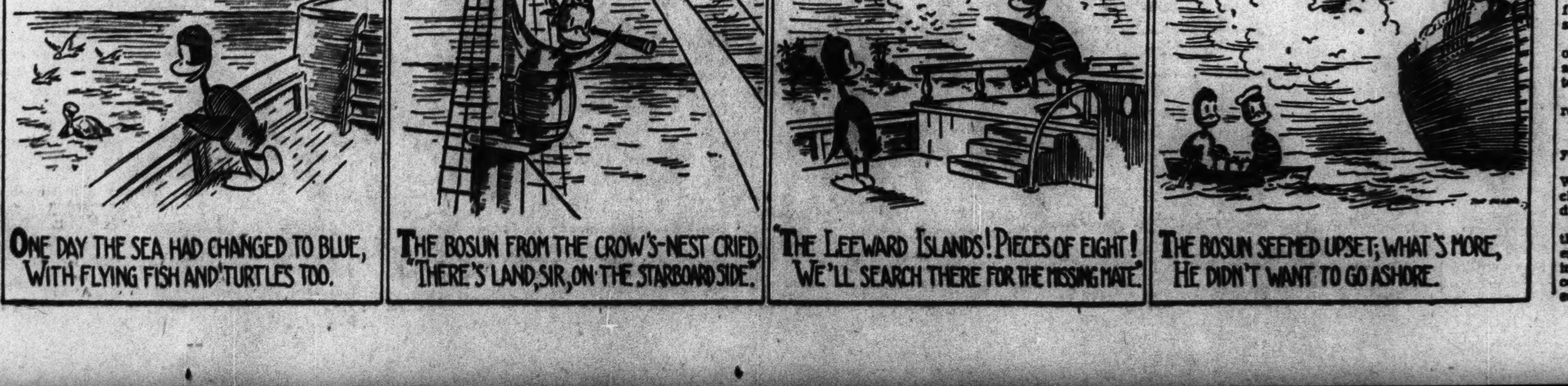
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tracks!*

By Le Pelley


See there!
The tracks of some animal!
But—wow—! Look at the size of them!
They look something like a dog's
Or a wolf's!
Plunky—they look too big even for a wolf....
Susie—go tell Mizzenmast what you found!
Tubby—whatever this animal is—I think they are the biggest tracks I've ever seen!
Yes—and come to think of it—the freshest!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Leeward Islands*

By The Hagers


One day the sea had changed to blue, with flying fish and turtles too.
The bosun from the crow's-nest cried, "There's land, sir, on the starboard side."
"The Leeward Islands! Pieces of eight! We'll search there for the missing mate."
The bosun seemed upset; what's more, he didn't want to go ashore.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1937 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Tribute at Montfaucon

DEEP in "iron sleep," could they hear—those soldiers to whom two nations' representatives at Montfaucon, France, on Sunday addressed such honors as the custom of armed ages has worn threadbare? Those who spoke made it plain by word or tone that they sensed the inadequacy of the occasion.

It is at best embarrassing for us survivors of the World War to attempt a tribute to the direct heirs of our horrific folly. Because up to now we have failed them as it never before was given any generation to fail its war martyrs. We saw the light, and we have all but let it go out. It was appropriate that the speakers seemed somehow conscious that Lincoln at Gettysburg in 1863 spoke the prelude to the week end's exercises at Montfaucon:

> But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground.

In so far as the ground in which lie the remains of American soldiers in France could be consecrated, it was consecrated by "those who struggled here." Why is it living men must come after, with their poor praises? But perhaps it is well that they do so. The offering at least induces a mood of self-searching which in turn may slightly better the atmosphere those fallen ones hoped by their sacrifice to improve, alas, so vastly.

But what poor soil the introspective attitude turns up for slogan planting! Not even the obvious sincerity of those who addressed the gathering at Montfaucon could put off guard the ears of peoples who sent their sons to "make the world safe for democracy" or to fight the "war to end war." And so it was discernible that the diplomatic pattern of the times offered a peculiarly snug niche for demonstrations of international democratic solidarity. As the Monitor's Washington correspondence put it:

> The entire Montfaucon ceremonies, . . . emphasizing as they did the kinship of view between France and the United States in the modern world, constitute a not insignificant part of the broad pattern of diplomacy now being unrolled.

A tribute to the dead of erstwhile friends in arms who now happily are friends in peace, the observance at Montfaucon may carry a usefully clear message in moderation's behalf throughout the world. As "second best" to that world-wide adherence to law with justice and "peace without victory" for which the men now honored laid down their human lives, we have to make the most of such ceremonies.

Due credit to all those whose valuable time and energy was so generously and feelingly given. Neither General Pershing nor Marshal Petain descended from intellectual integrity to add a single ray of luster to war. General Pershing was as "realistic" about armed strife as a pacifist might have been.

Short of the "American dream" that was Wilson's—a world safe from war under a democratic organization to insure equity for all nations—there is still something one would rather witness, however, than ceremonies among military friends commemorating military victories. It is this: a ceremony among erstwhile military enemies—

> Love and tears for the Blue,
> Tears and love for the Gray—

acknowledging together on some fertile field the inevitable defeat all participants suffered in the World War and offering not praises but sober apologies to those buried there. From such a standpoint it is possible the nations might push on as their soldiers had to, shoulder to shoulder, to pay them a debt of honor that never can be paid except in peace.

No Recess Appointment

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will be going out of his way to arouse mistrust and senatorial opposition if he delays until after adjournment of Congress to nominate a successor to Justice Willis Van Devanter on the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt has had since May 18 Justice Van Devanter's letter of retirement, and if he had not given thought long before that to the question of whom he would appoint to the court in case of a vacancy, he would be the first President to fail to consider such an eventuality. It would be still stranger in view of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the court if he did not have a few candidates in mind.

If the President were now to nominate any of at least four men who have been mentioned, there would be virtually no question of their confirmation. These include Circuit Judge and former Senator Sam G. Bratton, Circuit Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., Solicitor General Stanley Reed and Senator Robert F. Wagner. There are others who would be readily accepted.

If the President waits until after the present session, the implication is strong that he wishes to appoint someone the Senate would not readily confirm and perhaps whom the country would not in general approve. The court will convene at the beginning of October and a new justice under recess appointment might participate in decisions for four months before the opening of Congress. That is, unless like two great liberals in the recent history of the court—Justices Harlan and Holmes—he should decline to sit on the bench until confirmed.

It is true that Homer Cummings, Attorney General, has the precedents of several other attorneys general in advising Mr. Roosevelt that the power exists to make a recess appointment if he wishes. However, a disinterested person reading the provision of the Constitution that "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate" is likely to conclude that the plain intent was to apply it to vacancies which originate during the recess.

Mr. Roosevelt will inspire considerably more confidence in several respects if he will waive the possibility of delay and will give the Senate and the country promptly the name of his nominee for the present vacancy.

Except Menodotis

THE Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, has condemned as "hostile journalistic malpractice" the publication of a bad photograph of Felix Djherjinsky in a contemporary journal, "Soviet Art." The apology offered by the editor of the latter, with the explanation that the unlikeness was due to poor printing rather than sabotage, appears reasonable enough.

And after all, as Djherjinsky during his lifetime was Chief of the Secret Police, in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, so the gesture might be taken as one of rare delicacy, to represent such a subject by portraiture requiring a title to reveal its identity.

Let no Soviet editor imagine, however, be his zeal what it may, that such photography is confined within the borders of his own country. Many an avowed capitalist can testify to the appearance in his local newspaper of his own name underneath a portrait which much more closely resembles someone else. The specialty of this sort of photography, as every traveler knows, is the passport photograph. Rumor is current, though it cannot be traced to any definite source, that port officials refrain from looking at the original, lest they be completely thrown off the task of identification.

Perhaps it would reassure Izvestia to recall that even under Nero and Vespasian the subject of portraiture suffered from misrepresentation. Leonidas of Alexandria, the Greek writer of epigrammatic verse, wrote:

> "Menodotis's portrait here is kept;
> Most odd it is
> How very like to all the world, except
> Menodotis."

Investigation or Politics?

MAYOR MANSFIELD'S statement to the Finance Commission yesterday anent the Codman Hill examination appears to breathe a certain wisdom. It admonishes against passing judgment before all the evidence is in; it warns that attempting municipal savings at the cost of piling more work on officials than they can efficiently take care of is not always economical.

But it also serves to raise into relief the question, What is to come of all this costly investigation?

If the Finance Commission's special counsel, Mr. Farnum, has succeeded in weaving from a parade of witnesses that included such civic leaders as the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wadsworth, and the president of the Bar Association, Mr. Warren, a coherent charge that certain members of Mayor Mansfield's administration—acting as managers for the property left the city by the late wholesale druggist-philanthropist, George Robert White—overpaid, in some instances, the Codman Hill concern for inferior repairs, the time has now come for them to turn the prosecution over to the district attorney. There is a limit to the effectiveness of such quasi-judicial proceedings as the Fin Com is now indulging. We believe that limit has been passed.

If the proceedings have failed of Mr. Farnum's purpose, Bostonians may recall that four of the five Fin Com members were appointed by former Governor Curley. Mr. Curley is currently a mayoralty candidate, facing the determined opposition of Mr. Mansfield.

World-Wide Views

Book News of the Day

THERE is no dedication page for THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS IN 1936. But there should be. And, if Whitney H. Shepardson and William O. Scroggs don't mind, we'd like to write one. It would take a phrase from their page 151:

To Those
Who Need to Know
that "The World
Has Become a Very
Complicated
Place to Live In."

For the current volume (New York and London: Harpers. $3) of the Council on Foreign Relations' studies of the American role in international affairs will bring small comfort to those who regard the United States as a sort of diplomatic isolation farm. In the growing nationalism which was evidenced last year, in the collapse of collective security, in the changing situation in the Pacific and the Far East, and in rearmament and economics, America is presented as inextricably concerned. Yet the direct participation of the United States, during 1936, is shown to have remained within strictly circumscribed spheres.

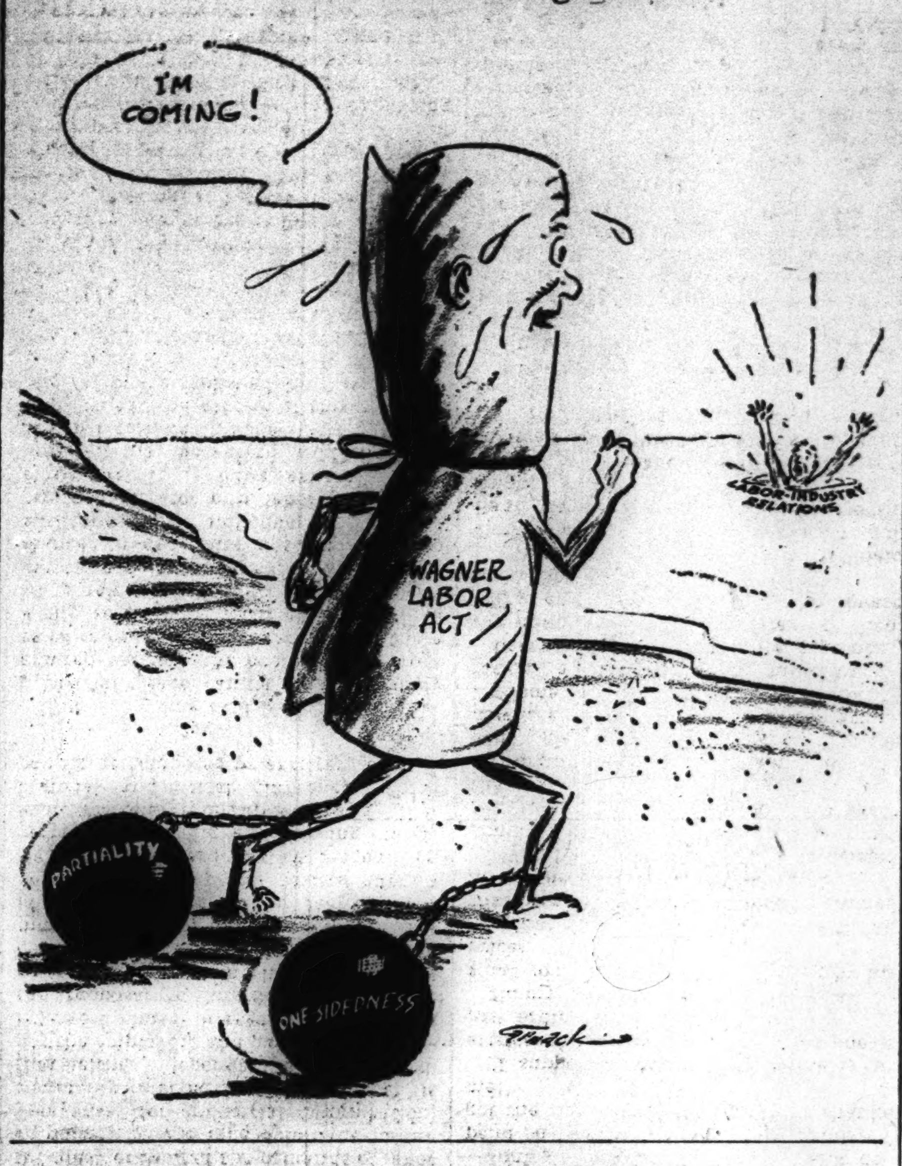
Thus the current review devotes fully half of its 200-odd pages and elaborate appendices to major developments abroad. The reason appears, clearly, that, in many fields where America has definite interests and concerns, there were, during the year, no specific developments of United States' policy.

The outstanding foreign affairs problem was the development of the American neutrality legislation. To this complicated question, with the related aspects of the munitions control inquiry, the Council's volume brings a clarifying sense of integration. And, by way of simplification, it makes clear that Congress was being asked "to determine now, in the abstract, what the nation's policy should be in unknown and unpredictable circumstances."

The volume focuses one development of 1936, which has been inadequately appreciated by many other commentators. It was the spate of books on the causes of past wars in particular and future wars in general. Assessment of these books is essentially objective, though the authors descend from their ivory tower long enough to belay one which made use of "a distorted account of why the United States had entered the last war . . . as a means of keeping the United States out of the next one."

The record of 1936 is, perhaps, the most readable of the entire series of the Council's yearbooks, for the authors have committed themselves to do more than serve the record—to stimulate new interest, as well, in America's important problem of becoming conscious of the rest of the world. And, as they themselves say, they are "fortunately protected by their terms of reference against the temptation to prophesy." Gx.

Unshackle the Lifeguard!



Jimmy, Inc.

JIMMY is a "red cap," willing errand-doer about the depot, and dispenser of cheer to commuters and everyone passing through the station.

He wears his cap, its brilliance dimmed by long exposure to rain and sun, rakishly atop his shaggy black hair that should be curly but isn't. The cap seems always about to fall off, but somehow maintains its precarious perch. Jimmy's ebony profile has a distinctly pugilistic look, and it's said that at boxing he's no novice. But that look belies his sunny disposition.

As a sideline to luggage carrying, Jimmy operates a shoe-shining stand. It's out of the main path, in the men's waiting room, and hurrying commuters seldom patronized it. Jimmy determined to alter that. There were mornings when "through trains" from the west were late. Commuters waited for them, rather than ride the "dinky." At such times a group of young men gathered in the main waiting room and argued over the Cubs, the Supreme Court, or whatever stood out most in the morning's news. Plenty of chance then for shoe shines, Jimmy ruminated. But the young men seemed never to think of it. Then Jimmy had an idea.

This morning he passed out his business cards. ("Forty-eight" was late.) The card read:

The Aristocrat
SHOE
PARLOR
BURLINGTON DEPOT
James C. Barton, prop.
Res. 1940 N. Broadway Suburba, Illinois

(with a handy calendar on back)

Shines were ten and fifteen cents, Jimmy dignifiedly stated.

"Why the difference in price?" one of the group of young fellows asked.

They all held a real affection for Jimmy, but liked to tease him. And he didn't care. He loved it.

"You ought to charge five cents," another said seriously, with intent to help. "You won't make anything charging ten and fifteen. We can get good shines in Chicago for a nickel."

"Well, dis ain't Chicago," maintained Jimmy with dignity.

"If you charge five cents, you'll get a five cent tip," urged a third commuter, persuasively.

Jimmy shook his head. You can't depend on tips, he argued. Then, firmly, "I got the right idea, and you can't change me!"

"I suppose a fifteen cent shine is an *aristocratic* shine and a ten cent one is just ordinary," teased another.

Jimmy laughed delightedly. Call it what you wanted, he was sticking by his prices.

"What are you going to do with all that money you're gonna make?" chimed in another city-going worker.

"Well I ain't skinny, am I?" challenged Jimmy (whose rotundity no one could deny), and waited like a boxer to parry the next objection.

A dignified gentleman walked into the depot, glanced at the blackboard to see how late "48" was, and joined the group.

"Come on and support the new corporation," a fellow commuter hailed him.

Learning the cause of the argument, the newcomer considered gravely. Then, "Why don't you charge by the square inch, Jimmy?" he queried.

The group of young men waited. Would Jimmy understand? He certainly did. Back went his head in a great joyful laugh.

"Dat might be all right," he agreed. "There's a diffrunce in shoes all right. Ho! Ho! Some of 'em looks like vi'lin cases!"

Then Jimmy sobered down. As one business man to another, he explained his sliding scale of prices. Ten cents was for "reg'lar customers," those who get their shoes shined every once in a while—with a meaningful look at the group of young men. Fifteen cents was for the "travelin' public." They get one shine and they're gone.

"That's the way it is in depots," Jimmy declared with finality. "Jus' like the lunch counter. If you get a roll and somethin' to drink, it costs you ten cents. But us people in the depot, and trainmen, we get somethin' like that nearly every day and it only costs us a nickel. Yessir. We're *reg'lar* customers!"

Jimmy won. The young men eyed him respectfully. After all, why should he have to depend on tips? They didn't have to. Jimmy was a business man as well as they. "Reg'lar customers," or "travelin' public"? Regular customers!

G. M. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Approach to Sanity

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM significant portents not yet everywhere apparent it is indicated that at last, though somewhat tardily, the intemperate strife to impose the will of labor upon its traditional enemy, employing capital, is being tempered by that cooling process which time, and the counting of ten, or a hundred, so providentially imposes. If one were to estimate and attempt to appraise the gains and losses on either side it might be found difficult to set down, in parallel columns, a convincing or even encouraging analysis or comparison. Actuaries employed by either labor or capital might, by the expert juggling of exhibits, set up a convincing array on both sides. But such showings do not particularly interest those most concerned—the public. It is the public, in the final analysis, which foots the bills and repairs the damages.

Two important lessons seem to have been learned through recent bitter experiences in the United States. One of these is that labor, no matter how aggressively influenced by ambitious leaders and organizers, cannot, under existing conditions, political and social, impose its will upon productive industry or an enlightened community of consumers in which are interested investors whose welfare is best assured by uninterrupted production and distribution. Labor, when actuated by greed or the lust for political power through intrigue with sympathetic administrators and executives, seems to lose sight of the important fact that the balance of voting strength resides, as the facts would disclose, in those who are themselves financially interested in some form of organized production or in some utility designed for public service.

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With this realization, somewhat belatedly reached, it may be more easily understood why major industrial strikes, even of the innocuous sit-down variety, have failed to enlist in their support the aid of employees in allied industries who might be supposed to feel at least a sympathetic concern for the success of their brother labor-unionists. The permeating influences of even self-interest, community interest, and a sense of security in one's own job, it has been proved, combine to discourage, and ultimately to defeat the imposition of ill-advised and ambitious class-conscious formulas.

Another lesson impressed by thoughtful consideration of the demands of labor organizers of the type dominant in the Committee for Industrial Organization, commonly referred to as the C. I. O., is that neither independent labor, so-called, nor the employing and participating public, are inclined to regard complacently the proposal to impose, by legislative edict or by the authority of an inadequate board or commission, a rule fixing hours of labor in industry and the rate of pay to be received for services rendered. No plan thus far devised offers a sufficient safeguard against inequalities, variations in living and housing standards, seasonal interruptions, and other regional and social differences which cannot be composed by arbitrary edict.

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Until such time as it is discovered that industrial peace cannot be measurably assured through the operation of processes now reasonably adequate, there would seem to be no need to resort to some new, untried and definitely experimental process, designed, in the first instance, to centralize authority and to enthrone some individual as an uncrowned dictator over labor and labor's employers. It is quite generally conceded, it may be agreed, that the right of labor to bargain collectively has been established. The wisdom of this has been convincingly established. But this is comprehended to mean bargaining in its true sense, and not the dictatorial imposition, by demand or by force, of labor's interpretation of the worker's rights.

There may come a time, conceivably, should present processes break down and actual regimentation be found necessary, when working and wage codes will of necessity be provided. Then, to meet the emergency wisely, there should be created a comprehensive commission made up of representatives of labor and employing capital regionally, rather than politically. Such a body should, by authority constitutionally delegated, be vested with semi-judicial functions which would permit it to impose and enforce its decisions.

Until such time as a resort to such a process is necessary, both labor and labor's employers may wisely profit by the lessons recently learned. So far as the pending wages-and-hours bill is concerned, it might be as well to dismiss school now.

The Wide Horizon

France Looks Forward

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallery Browne

PARIS

NORMALLY, my American acquaintance would have been right. Political crises and changes of government occur so frequently in France, as he said, that after awhile one simply loses count and cannot go on attaching much significance to them. He was quite surprised that, having been through nearly a score of these governmental crises, I should take such a serious view of the present French situation.

Yet I found him very deeply interested in and even concerned over conditions in the United States. The sit-down strikes, the outbreaks of violence and rioting, the extreme demands of labor under John Lewis's aggressive leadership, he felt, had aroused an equally extreme reaction which, starting as a "vigilante" movement to protect private property rights against striking "reds," already showed signs of becoming a potential "fascist" movement. Class feeling had begun to crystallize, for the first time, in America. Altogether, my visitor from the States said, the position there was very delicate, and certainly intensely interesting.

I agreed that the American scene was indeed packed with potential drama. "In fact," I said, "that's precisely why I find the French situation so interesting."

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For the present crucial period is not "just another French financial crisis" of interest only to France. What happens in France has, in fact, seldom if ever been of such tremendous consequence to the rest of the world. First of all, the success or failure of her effort to re-establish French finances on a sound basis and thus open the way to business recovery is of great importance to all countries.

Furthermore, the peace of the world is closely linked with social and political developments in France. Any weakening of the French Republic through internal strife or any sudden tendency toward extremism, either of the Right or of the Left, would almost surely shatter the present precarious balance of power in Europe.

What, then, are the prospects for economic recovery and political stability in France? Both depend pre-eminently on a third factor: the social problem.

Statistics — severely simplified — show three essential facts:

1. French prices, before the latest depreciation of the franc, were soaring far above world levels. Wholesale prices in particular had risen so sharply due to the social reforms and the forty-hour week as to wipe out completely the advantage which should have accrued to France's exporting industries as a result of the devaluation last September. Now that the franc has just fallen a second time, the prospects for French exporters are much brighter, and the accompanying increase in import tariffs should give some relief to manufacturers for the home market, who were finding it impossible to meet foreign competition.

2. French production, with the exception of those factories working primarily on armaments, has declined at a time when general world production is increasing. It is estimated that, leaving out the war industries, industrial production is at least 15 per cent below the 1914 level.

3. French public finances are in a serious state. The Government has been spending nearly two francs for every one it receives. Interest on the public debt takes up a very large proportion of the budget and it has become next to impossible for the State to borrow even at four or five times the interest rates prevailing in America or England.

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On the other hand, the general financial "atmosphere" has greatly improved in France since the new Finance Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, has courageously taken steps to restore order. On paper at least, the deficit of the ordinary budget has been wiped out by tax increases, and devaluation of the franc, it is hoped, will this time bring fugitive capital—estimated at more than $2,000,000,000—back into France and thus make borrowing easier.

But it is when one talks to the people—the workers themselves and small proprietors—that the situation seems most serious. The class struggle of which my friend from America saw disturbing signs in the States is in France tending to become increasingly bitter and widespread. Furthermore there are indications that revolutionary extremists are pushing the workers to extreme demands, and inculcating a non-cooperative attitude toward their work.

The employers, for their part, resent the attempt of the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail) to impose a "closed shop" on French industry and commerce, and many of them are even more disheartened at the changed attitude of the workers. Thus on both sides, there is a tendency to conclude that "things can't go on long like this."

That is why the French situation today is so vitally interesting. New and improved relationships between capital and labor are imperative here as well as in America and Britain, and France today is actively endeavoring to work out this new basis for liberal democracy and lasting prosperity.